

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Sailing...
Spectrum looks at the revival of travel writing with a boat trip through Borneo

...with the tide
The curious current that could spell disaster for the weather

Lady...
When is a lady not a lady? Philip Howard on a matter of manners

...love
Rev Bellamy reports on the world doubles tennis championship at the Albert Hall

500 escape in jumbos near miss

The US Federal Aviation Administration is investigating a near collision between two Pan-American jumbo jets carrying a total of more than 500 people. The aircraft, one from London, one from New York, came within 60ft of each other over the Bahamas on January 1.

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Inquest into felt tip pen death

An inquest was opened yesterday in Southampton into the death of a boy, aged six, who died after swallowing the top of a scented felt tip pen which he had been given as a Christmas present from his parents.

Matthew Chambers of Binstead, Isle of Wight, was pronounced clinically dead, and his life-support machine was switched off after consultations with his parents. The inquest was adjourned until February 5.

Customs seize £62.9m of drugs

The value of drugs seized by the customs rose by more than £12m last year to a record £62.9m. Heroin worth £25m and cocaine valued at £12m were discovered

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BBC meters

The BBC may have to consider charging for its broadcasts through home meters, a report by the Broadcasting Research Unit says

Page 12

Tea crisis

The sudden jump in tea prices at the London auctions arose from Indian fears of a shortage to meet domestic demand. This caused India to ban certain tea exports

Page 7

Journalist dies

Richard Hughes, *The Times* Hong Kong Correspondent, the best known and most colourful journalist in the Far East, died in hospital in Hong Kong, aged 77

Obituary, page 12

Airbus orders

Northeastern, the US airline, has ordered two of the A300 European airbuses which are partly built in Britain. It will take delivery of the 314-seat jet in June

£30m for bridge

The Government is expected to approve spending of more than £30m to strengthen the Severn Bridge amid concern over its safety

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ECGD crisis

The Export Credits Guarantee Department, stung by record claims against it, has revealed that it expects to exhaust its cash reserves within the next few months

Page 15

Lille era ends

Dennis Lille has announced his retirement from Test cricket and will not play for Australia again. Lille, who is playing in the fifth Test match between Australia and Pakistan will play out the season with Western Australia

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Leader page 11
Letters: One Eagle Star, from Mr P. Thurnham, MP, and others; local expenditure, from Mr D. Blunkett; Sellafield, from Mr Patrick Jenkins, MP.

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A Falklands compromise: restoring Nato's crumbling unity; a tribute to Leonard Arthur. Profile: Clive Thornton, chairman-designate of Mirror Group Newspapers. Obituaries, page 12

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Thatcher bars way to hasty US Beirut withdrawal

● Mrs Thatcher, in a warning signal to President Reagan, said last night the multinational force must stay in Beirut to prevent a bloodbath.

● Mr Reagan, upstaged by the Rev Jesse Jackson's mission to Damascus, said he was willing to meet Syria's President Assad.

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, last night barred the way to any rushed American withdrawal from Beirut. She said in an ITN interview that there could be no possibility of a pull-out by the multinational force because the military vacuum would be turned into a bloodbath.

The only opening for a withdrawal, she said, would be for a replacement force to be provided by the United Nations. In spite of the fact that she revealed that the British ambassador in New York had been actively engaged in diplomatic efforts to build agreement for such a replacement, she has already reported to the Commons that the Soviet Union refuses its support.

The burden of Mrs Thatcher's words will be to place a critical diplomatic obstacle in the way of President Reagan, countering any temptation he might feel to bow to domestic political pressure for a Beirut retreat.

Mrs Thatcher told ITN: "Before we leave, I think we have got to make alternative arrangements, particularly in the Beirut area and the obvious thing is to get a better role and an expanded role for the United Nations forces."

"I think we must act together

● Israel is planning a big redeployment and reduction of forces in southern Lebanon, to make them less vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

● The Israeli bombing in the Bekaa Valley killed nearly 100 people, including women and children, according to hospital sources (Report, page 6)

They have protected Beirut. They go out and about on tours in scut cars. They are very widely welcomed by the Beirut people, and they actually protect the building where the ceasefire talks constantly take place."

● A way out: Western political leaders are increasingly looking to the UN to provide a means of withdrawing (Rodney Cowton writes).

The UN has its Unifil peace force in southern Lebanon, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday they had been discussing for some time with the UN whether a larger role could not be filled by an UN-sponsored force.

It was announced yesterday that Sir Geoffrey is to visit the Middle East for five days from next Sunday. He will also meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Russian Foreign Minister, at the Stockholm conference on January 16.

Sir Geoffrey is likely to seize both opportunities to assess what potential there is for encouraging the UN to undertake a role in Beirut. It would not be the first time that attempts had been made to extend its role, but, so far, it has

Continued on back page, col 1

Israelis planning big troop withdrawal

From Christopher Thomas Washington

A plan for sharp cutbacks and a new deployment of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon was presented yesterday to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Prime Minister.

It includes a substantial thinning out of Israel's presence in the main occupied cities of Sidon and Tyre.

Already, in a little-publicized move, the bulk of Israel's headquarters has been moved from the centre of Sidon to new quarters, 12 miles inland, in former Phalangist at Kfar Falus.

The thrust of the Israelis' plan is to reduce the targets they

present in the south by concentrating on mobile patrols and also to cut costs, now \$1m (£690,000) a day. The plan will soon be presented to the Cabinet for approval.

The project which amounts

to a sweeping re-assessment

of Israel's role in Lebanon, has already been approved by Mr

Shamir.

It is seen as an important step

in the direction of a second Israeli withdrawal south of Sidon to a new frontline closer to the Israeli border than that of the Awali river, established as Israel's forward position in September.

Military sources told *The Times* the reassessment had been motivated by two main factors: the increasing and unacceptable number of Israeli casualties and recent economic constraints imposed as results of cuts in the defence budget.

Less official emphasis is

being laid on growing antagonism towards Israel's military

officials.

Mr Goodman, aged 27, stood

confidently beside the President

in front of a battery of television cameras.

He praised Mr Reagan for

not interfering with his mission to Damascus.

Mr Jackson, whose public

utterances make him the most

pro-American of the eight Democratic presidential contenders.

said that the Syrians had the

right to kill Mr Goodman but

did not do so. "Thus we see

another fight on this day."

The President said that Mr

Goodman was flying a mission

of peace, and both during and

after the mission he had

exemplified the qualities of

leadership and loyalty.

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Merchant shipbuilders face shutdown unless orders won

By Colin Hughes

The merchant shipbuilding division of British Shipbuilders appears to be losing the fight for survival, a survey of the company's 23 yards showed yesterday.

Although those working on Royal Navy warships and support vessels have orders up to 1987, many yards working on civil contracts will have run out of orders by the beginning of next year. Most contracts that are underway are on or ahead of schedule.

British Shipbuilders said yesterday: "Unless orders are won in the next few months it is fair to say there won't be much of a merchant building industry by 1985."

Managing directors were clear that present orders would fall behind schedule if the shipyard strike went ahead next week, and some such as Vosper Thornycroft in Southampton, have appealed directly to their workers not to walk out.

Small yards have slim hopes of finding new work, and at least three face imminent closure.

British Shipbuilders added: "To be sure of keeping in progress a yard needs two to three years of work on the books. Many of ours have only six to twelve months."

By November 30 last year 34 merchant ships of a total 378,204 tonnes gross were being built, worth £50m. That figure had dropped from the 37 ships of 816,998 tonnes gross, worth £680, being built a year before.

Naval shipbuilding a month ago stood at 97,254 tonnes, worth £1.8bn, an increase on 1982 figures. A survey of yards in the merchant shipbuilding division showed:

Austin and Pickersgill, Sun-

derland, 1,800 workers. Three bulk carriers and three cargo vessels, no delays for delivery next year.

Govan Shipbuilders, Clydeside, 2,500 workers. Building two bulk carriers for Norwegian firm, due to be delivered late spring. "We are running out of work and need new contracts."

Smith's Dock, Cleveland, 1,700 workers. Ahead of schedule on two roll-on, roll-off ships for Brazil, the second due in May next year.

Sunderland Shipbuilders, 2,200 workers in three yards. On time with three years work on five bulk carriers and two diving support ships.

Appledore Shipbuilders, north Devon, 750 workers. New for cargo vessel for Iceland due next year.

Ferguson-Alisa, 800 workers at Troon and Port Glasgow. "We need orders within three months. Six tugs for Kenya and the new Arran car ferry are on time, but will be finished by the end of this year."

Hall Russell, Aberdeen, 800 workers. "We are urgently seeking work now." They are building four patrol craft on time for Hong Kong.

Cleland Shipbuilders, Clyde-side, Henry Robb, Leith, and Goult Shipbuilders, Humber. No fresh orders and face "serious risk of closure".

The composite four-yard Tyneside company, Swan Hunter, with 7,500 workers, are building the new Ark Royal aircraft carrier, a Type 42 destroyer, and two Type 22 frigates, due by late 1987.

Three merchant vessels are underway, including a container ship for Cunard, which is delayed. "We have been slightly behind on a couple of pro-

gramme catch-up," says the divisional director, William Vizard. "We are still on schedule, but there are some power delays."

South Have three fast naval fast Type 42

gov. units for a large order for one ahead of schedule.

Oneseyside delayed the drilling of the new Aran car ferry with the jack vessel for a year and a half.

Seafarers and British and a BP rig for BP.

Fabers and Vosper both pair unless



The Little Chef at Newbury. Inside, a waitress at an empty table; outside, some of the Greenham peace women who were excluded (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Women test restaurant ban

By Pat Healy

Several Greenham Common peace women were served at the Little Chef restaurant in Newbury near the airbase yesterday, despite new tactics to enforce the ban on them.

During the morning a senior member of the all-female staff stood guard in the foyer close to a large red sign saying: "We are glad you are here".

She made plain that it was not a universal welcome by locking the door after each customer and unlocking it again to let them out.

The policy was tested when some of the women who had appeared on obstruction charges at Newbury magistrates' court decided to have lunch at the restaurant.

It became clear that women were being excluded because of their appearance, and several slipped through because they looked "respectable".

One of the first was Mrs Felicity Whittaker, aged 55, from Bedford, who donned a smart cardigan for her court appearance before taking her daughter Meg, aged 23, into the restaurant. Mrs Whittaker was wearing a badge saying "Reclaim all the USAF-USN

bases" but had no difficulty getting in. She and her daughter had been staying at the camp for the past few days.

She said: "It is quite obvious that I have been allowed in because I looked middle-aged and middle-class".

The Whittaker family were admitted to the restaurant some time before their Greenham colleagues began to arrive in numbers to find themselves excluded. But Ruth Phillips, aged 18, was allowed in with a male friend, while her mother Jill and brother Leo were refused entry.

Mr Phillips insisted that he was merely trying to take his mother to lunch and could not understand why his sister was allowed in but his mother was refused. He was refused his request for a vote from customers on whether his mother could be admitted after being told that the ban was because of "considerable adverse comment by customers".

Miss Helen John, one of the original Greenham women, spent some time attempting to persuade Mrs Vivien Szilasi, the regional manageress, that the ban was against the Sex

Discrimination Act and locking the door was contrary to public health and fire regulations.

Mrs Szilasi said she was simply carrying out company policy.

Miss John said afterwards:

"We are told we need nuclear weapons to defend our democratic freedom. I want to go in and have a coffee and a doughnut - that is the democratic freedom I want to exercise."

It was a right supported by a number of customers.

• Fines and costs totalling more than £900 were imposed by magistrates at Newbury yesterday when women peace protesters appeared there on charges of obstructing roads around the Greenham Common base (the Press Association reports).

Two courts were set aside to deal with more than 140 women, the largest number on a single day there.

Thirty-nine women pleaded guilty and were fined £15 or £20 with £10 costs. Another 82 pleaded not guilty and were remanded on bail to various dates. Arrest warrants were issued for 17.

Police chief agrees to security talks

From Our Correspondent

Belfast

The Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary has abandoned his longstanding refusal to discuss security with Northern Ireland politicians which had produced repeated demands at Westminster and Stormont for his resignation.

Sir John Hermon, who met Official Unionists, on Tuesday, ostensibly at the behest of the Northern Ireland police authority some of whose members were also present, is to meet Democratic Unionists and Alliance Party members over the next month.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is understood to have persuaded Sir John to meet local elected representatives.

The clamour for him to resign reached a peak last month after several terrorist attacks.

The device of Sir John meeting the Stormont party deputations, separately, under the aegis of the employers' police authority, is being seen as a face-saver for the chief constable.

Sir John and the police authority had no comment yesterday.

Three senior Official Unionists, the party's parliamentary leader Mr James Molyneaux and fellow MPs Mr Kenneth Maginnis and the Rev Martin Smyth, took part in the first meeting.

Mr Smyth said that they discussed police manpower, overtime and particularly border security. They told the chief constable that the army should handle border security.

"If the Army was deployed purposefully in sealing and dominating that frontier, it would be easier for the RUC to get out with their law enforcement work behind it."

On the subject of his party's forthcoming meeting with Sir John, the Democratic Unionist Leader, the Rev Ian Paisley, said that their objective was "a whole new policy which is going to win the war because the policy we have had before has not won the war."

MP's claim of cover-up at Sellafield 'nonsense'

By Ronald Faus

British Nuclear Fuels yesterday accused Mr Brian Sedgemore, Labour MP for Hackney South of making irresponsible claims about a "cover up" on compensation payments for former employees at the Sellafield reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

Mr Sedgemore had been told by the Department of the Environment that since 1971 when British Nuclear Fuels was formed, seven compensation payments had been made to the dependents of employees who had died after working at the plant. The biggest payment was £60,000.

In a statement yesterday the company said any suggestion that these payments were "new admissions" was nonsense. "All this information was given by the company in a series of press statements dating back to the first settlement in 1977."

Additional ministerial statements were made in Parliament in 1980 and 1983 when the most recent compensation payment was made on December 22, the company said.

The company said it had paid a total of about £200,000 in compensation to the dependents of employees who died after working at Sellafield and he contrasted this with the £15m paid out in one year in compensation by the National Coal Board.

A recent study by the company of 11,500 people employed at Sellafield now or who had worked there showed that the incidence of cancer among workers was lower than the national average. The company pointed out that this was despite the fact that these people were dealing with a hundred times more radioactivity than other members of the public.

Letters, page 11

Angry inquest on pit flooding

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A clash between miners in South Wales and the coal board was averted last night when a union official was said to have given an apology for the circumstances which led to the flooding of a £2m seam regarded as the lifeline of the loss-making Maerdy pit in the Rhondda valley.

A day of furious arguments between the two sides ended when the board said it had received the apology from Mr Trevor Evans, the National Union of Miners' Lodge chairman at the pit. Mr Evans was not available for comment, but other miners said that pumps were being moved to the coalface.

Accusations by Mr Philip Weeks, South Wales director of the NCB that the men were guilty of wanton destruction were denied by Mr Emlyn Williams, the miners' president, who accused the board of industrial sabotage.

As they argued over who a responsible, expensive new machinery at the face was submerged beneath an estimated 550,000 gallons of water. The pit known as Little Moscow because of the mill-

Job warning to car workers

By Michael Webb

Political Correspondent

All-union workers at BL's Ellesmere Port subsidiary are managing direct strike if they voted to strike today.

Strikes were to attract any workers seeking bump up brackets for Christmas.

But this is the issue.

Today no meetings at all Land Rover sites and one Freige Rov plant will be urged to take the company's £8.75 set off and strike in support of the union's claim for £19.50.

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BA halves shuttle fare to Edinburgh

By Tony Hedges

British Midland Airways, which like BA operates from Heathrow to Edinburgh, fell the price cut came in response to its own cut from £85 to £74 which becomes effective on April 1.

The BA share of passengers on the route was 71 per cent a spokesman said.

British Caledonian said it had introduced in December a £60 return flight from Gatwick to Edinburgh, travelling on Friday and returning on Sunday, which compared with its normal fare of £118 return.

A British Rail spokesman said that it was too early to say what effect the cut would have on rail travel, but he felt BR offered a competitive rate.

The tickets are due to go on sale today although government approval, which BA expects shortly, has not yet been given.

Mr Harry Solihull plant controller for Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I am deeply concerned about the job at every body including myself but there is no other course of action but to re-commence strike."

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It is the issue.

Rates Bill attacked by Howell

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr David Howell, the former Conservative Cabinet minister, said yesterday that the Government had gone off the rails with its Rates Bill.

He said in a new year message to his Guildford party: "The system of central government rate support has gone haywire, with random penalty effects on counties such as Surrey, which have no rhyme or reason or logic."

Mr Howell added that the

British Airways is to cut the price of its super shuttle service from London to Edinburgh, fell the price cut came in response to its own cut from £85 to £74 which becomes effective on April 1.

But the airline and its main competitors, British Midland Airways and British Caledonian, believe the cut will increase the number of passengers between the two cities rather than take passengers from the other two airlines.

A British Rail spokesman said that it was too early to say what effect the cut would have on rail travel, but he felt BR offered a competitive rate.

Review aims for all children to be educated in sciences

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Exeter

In June, 95,000 boys and girls will leave school without having done any science for two years because they are allowed to drop the subject in the fourth form. And about a third of all school children studied no science at all before the age of 11.

The statistics, given to the Association for Science Education conference in Exeter yesterday, are part of the reason for the radical reassessment of science teaching now taking place at the association's institution throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The secondary science curriculum review, which began in 1981 and will finish in 1986 at a cost of £2m, wants all children aged 11 to 16 to learn science. This reform has also been endorsed by the Royal Society, which wants all children to do the three science subjects of biology, chemistry and physics for a fifth of their lesson time.

Addressing a symposium at Exeter University, yesterday, Mr. Mick Mitchell, deputy director of the review, said that 2,500 teachers were taking part in the review in 83 local education authorities in England and Wales. They were looking at how to reduce the content of O level and CSE science syllabuses and how to update them. In physics examination papers, for example, there were no questions on developments in physics, since 1930.

Quality of research questioned

The quality of scientific research in the universities was questioned yesterday by Sir James Hamilton, former Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science. The best was first class, but some of it was distinctly mediocre, he said.

Sir James, who was delivering the presidential address to the Association for Science Education conference, said that the problem lay with university funding. The University Grants Committee should earmark grants specifically for research rather than limit student numbers in an attempt to maintain research spending.

"The process of earmarking is not without difficulty," he told the 2,000 teachers gathered at Exeter University. "There are administrative complexities and difficult judgments as between one university research group and another."

"There would, I am sure, be familiar cries of alarm under the banner of 'academic freedom', but, to my mind, the advantages of a much more effective distribution of limited funds for scientific research and the opportunity for a much more flexible approach to student numbers clearly outweigh the disadvantages."

Politechnics should also be more involved in scientific research



High jinks: Holidaying children enjoying an acrobatics workshop at the National

Doctors challenge minister on deputizing service curbs

By Nicholas Timmins

Seven out of ten family doctors

would be effectively barred from using night and weekend deputizing services if the Government limits their use

Dr John Ball, chairman of the General Medical Services Committee, said yesterday.

Such a "draconian" restriction would make many existing services unviable, he said, and it was likely that 40 of the 50 services would be forced out of business.

In a letter to Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Health, Dr Ball said that such a reduction was "unacceptable as it is impracticable".

He challenged Mr Clarke to produce evidence to justify such a restriction.

Dr Ball said that the British Medical Association has been flooded with complaints from family doctors over the proposed restrictions.

Those would allow a single doctor, and those in partnerships of two, to use the services for a maximum of three nights a week and alternate weekends.

Large partnerships and

group practices would be expected to provide their own cover. Seventy per cent of doctors are in such practices.

About 45 per cent of Britain's 29,000 family doctors use such services regularly and half are occasional users, the BMA says.

Since the government's proposals were published before Christmas some doctors have argued that the restrictions are a restorative issue.

Others say that they should threaten to resign from out of hours cover, a move that would require permission from their family practitioner committees, while others have demanded a special conference to fight the proposals.

Dr Ball said that talk of "premature, at this point". But he said there was anger over the proposal and the way Mr Clarke had presented the draft circular without consultation.

At a time when the government was attempting to limit junior doctors' hours of work and on call to 80 a week, the proposals would expect many



(Photograph: Chris Harris)

Anglers left in peace by cruel sports league

By Hugh Clayton

The League Against Cruel Sports said yesterday that it opposed the shooting of grouse and pheasants as well as hunting with hounds. But the league, the largest anti-hunting group in Britain, said that it would not join the Hunt Saboteurs' Association in trying to win the abolition of fishing.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, explained: "We are opposed to pheasant-shooting and grouse-shooting. But because of the activities of gamekeepers in killing off predatory birds, you have a massive explosion in the population of pigeons. We would have to say that people can shoot one type of bird but not another."

The league, which has strong links with the Labour Party, wants wildlife protection laws extended to include animals such as foxes and hares which are now hunted. It is also leading a campaign to persuade local authorities to ban hunting on their land.

Mr Course said that the league's policy on shooting was incomplete. It did not yet plan to campaign against any type of shooting sport, but it believed that far more poisonous lead was left in the countryside by shooters than by anglers.

He added that he did not know exactly why the league's elected leaders had decided not to oppose fishing.

"I am speculating. In my view our executive committee takes the line that fishing is nowhere as cruel as hunting with dogs. The whole thing about hunting is chasing an animal to exhaustion. They deliberately breed their dogs to be slower than their victims, but to have more stamina."

The British Field Sports Society said that the danger to angling must be obvious to all fishermen. "The opponents of country sports are clearly broadening their attack on all fronts". Leading article, page 11

Roundsmen in retreat

Home-produced milk price war

By Hugh Clayton

The Norman invasion of the British dairy market will not

destroy this country's system of

domestic deliveries. The 38,000

pints of long-life milk from

Normandy farms which were

cleared for sale on Tuesday will

have little impact on sales of

well over 10,000 million pints a

year.

Their arrival is an important

symbolic success for French

farmers, enraged for years by

the British denying them milk a

market while importing heavy

tonnages of New Zealand

yesterday.

But the threat to British

doe's milk deliveries began

before the European Court of

Justice ruled that Britain's so-

called health controls on milk

were really a trade barrier in

disguise.

Three years ago, dairies quietly began to offer cut prices

to supermarket chains which bought milk in bulk. Before then there were only two prices for standard bottled milk: the first was charged by milkmen after secret bargaining about profits between dairy companies and ministers: the other, charged in shops, was a penny higher.

Then Sir John Sainsbury, chairman of the supermarket chain, complained to farmers that dairies were operating a price ring. A month later the Office of Fair Trading said that there was to be no investigation of milk pricing. That was because prices had begun to fall, among the supermarket groups.

Milkmen now charged 21p a pint, for bottled standard milk, while grocers offer it for as little as 10p in cardboard. The threat to the milkman is therefore of British origin.

Consumption of milk has started to rise, thanks to price-cutting and higher school milk subsidies, after falling for years. But the milkman looks increasingly out of step.

Dairies have long complained that the profit from a milk round resides in the last few pints. If a few households cancel orders, the profit goes.

Despite the rise in consumption, milk deliveries are being reduced. The number of milk rounds in England offering Sunday delivery has just dropped below half.

The milkman, who is only a memory in most countries, now seems to face a period of attrition in Britain. Milk imports can only increase pressure on the trade, which still employs 50,000 roundsmen and well over 20,000 dairy workers.

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Cocaine up fivefold in record year for drugs seizures

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Drug seizures by Britain's customs investigators rose yet again last year to a new record, with the discovery of heroin caches valued at £25m and cocaine valued at more than £12m in street sales.

The figures, issued yesterday, show that drugs seized by customs last year were valued at £62.9m compared with £50m in 1982. Heroin seizures rose by about 10 per cent and cocaine seizures increased fivefold.

Commenting on the seizures Mr Peter Cutting, head of the customs investigation branch, said the increase in cocaine discoveries was due to more investigations. Cocaine had been a fashionable drug but there were signs that its popularity was waning.

Mr Cutting said that the proportional changes in the amounts of different drugs seized year by year did not necessarily mean a change in the amount of traffic, but indicated greater or lesser efforts by customs in that particular area. There was no way of calculating the true state of the market in one drug.

For a long time cocaine smugglers had been using involved routes to move supplies from sources in South America, and the same pattern was now beginning to show in heroin trafficking.

The main growth area remains the "golden crescent" area of Pakistan, Afghanistan

DRUG SEIZURES BY CUSTOMS		Street Value 1983
Drug	1983 (1982)	
Cannabis	18,124 kilos (16,642)	£24.3m
Heroin	201 kilos (158)	£12.4m
Cocaine	71 kilos (57)	£14.200
LSD	6,697 doses (17,538)	£211,200
Amphetamine	12 kilos (2.3)	

and Iran where up to 20,000 acres are available for opium poppy cultivation each year. The customs estimate that more than 88 per cent of the heroin seen in Britain last year came from the region.

Mr Cutting said that Heathrow airport remained the main point of entry for smugglers, but they were also trying to find other weak points. He said that the street price of heroin had remained stable and the strength of the dosages sold had increased. However, he did not accept that that meant the market was flooded.

He said there was no evidence of a large-scale organization dominating the British market in the way he believed existed in the United States and he criticized some of the "panic" reporting on heroin use in the press.

Nonetheless, Mr Cutting said there was no reason for complacency. Since 1979 more drugs had become available on the streets.

Asked whether the customs service was still not devoting enough men to fighting the

drug trade, Mr Cutting said that some organized criminals were moving into the cannabis business, but no signs of organized crime had been found.

EEC rules puzzle tied house tenants

By Derek Harris

European Commission guidelines intended to tell Britain's public house tenants how they can loosen ties with their breweries under new rules are so complicated that landlords and tenants are asking lawyers what they mean.

What is clear is that tenants will still be tied for most draught beer, but will be able to buy wines and spirits elsewhere if they can secure a better deal which a brewer will not match. Tenanted houses account for nearly half of Britain's 76,000 public houses.

Tenancy agreements have usually said wines and spirits should be bought from the brewer. The new rules, which become effective on January 1, could check the rate of price rises at the bar counter.

Tenants have often complained that they can buy wines and spirits more cheaply at supermarkets and brewers have replied that factors such as delivery cost need to be taken into account.

The guidelines say supplies must be "at prices and on conditions allowing normal sales to the consumer". In assessing differences in conditions of sale, the first judg-

Plea to help find murder shotgun

Detainees appealed yesterday to villagers to help to find a 12-bore shotgun and four cases from cartridges used in the murder of Rosalind Richards, a barmaid, aged 18, and Rodney Pellow, aged 32, who were found dead in a caravan in the village of Manaccas, Cornwall, two days after Christmas.

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January 1st

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• Growing hope among Western leaders that recent contacts between U.S.A. and Soviet Union will lead to improved relations, says BBC World Service.

• Greek Prime Minister and Romanian President send joint letter to U.S. and Soviet Heads of State urging co-operation in peace efforts.

• Opening of world's longest natural gas pipeline marks milestone in co-operation between Soviet Union and Western Europe.

• Chairman of State Council of Poland emphasizes importance of action to consolidate peace, lessen international tension, and broaden co-operation between countries of different social systems.

• China proposes reunification talks with Taiwan offering large measure of autonomy.

• South Africa Prime Minister foresees better relations with neighbouring African states.

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• Progress in human rights seen in El Salvador.

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Homeless face 'a bleak year'

By Christopher Warman
Homeless Correspondent

gentle should be struck on the basis of prices.

If brewers are not offering particular wine and spirit brands at the time of an agreement, tenants can buy elsewhere.

Although the tie on draught beer is kept under the regulations, there is a provision which could allow more tenants to introduce other draught beers of which Guinness is the likeliest example. But not only must a tenant "indicate" sufficient demand from customers the criterion must also be that the introduction of another draught beer should not cause a drop in sales of tied beers.

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Miners spruce up and cut costs

From Ronald Faux, Selby

Uncertainty at many traditional pits in the coalfields of Yorkshire and the North-east

has shifted the focus for the future of mining on the supermines of the North and the development of such huge reserves as the Selby field in East Yorkshire.

With Mr Arthur Scargill's "hit list" of pits earmarked for closure still regarded as fiction by the National Coal Board, any miners see the manpower losses in recent years and the performance expected from the new pits as amounting to the same thing.

In Selby, which lies on a lump of coal the size of the Isle of Wight, the transformation of the miners has been most marked, and suspicions that rural peace would be shattered by an invasion of grimy and aggressive individuals have largely faded.

The image of the modern miner in the Selby area is altogether more spruce and socially acceptable: a top earner in the industrial wages league, more often a technician than mere muscle power for a pick.

A research paper from York University, commenting on the miners' new image and the fresh corporate look for coal, said: "It seems that in Selby the hard-living miner of the past will be replaced by an affluent contemporary more in

line with Beethoven and bridge than brass bands and booze."

Even so, the implications for the miners come in here and they are friendly, ordinary folk. I have not seen a single smoky face," he said.

Mr Scargill: "Hit list" of pits

they worked at a different sort of job, but what is there, these days? People have been very friendly and could not have been more welcoming, though."

She said that some families had moved but had gone back to the old mining areas because they felt they had left their roots behind.

The problems with flooding at Whistow mine, where her two sons work underground, are a reminder that even with a modern pit the old dangers remain.

Visitors were constantly asking the way to the mine at Stillingfleet. They drove straight past it without realizing that the oblong towers of brickwork marked a mine.

"That is no criticism of the locals in Sherburn - they have been tremendously welcoming."

There seems little chance

that the old, strong community sense can be restored in Selby.

Next Monday, a second conference of local authorities from both sides of the Severn is to be held in Gwent.

Pub video company to wind down business

By Bill Johnson and Andrew Cornelius

Telejor, the company which only 10 months ago offered £5m to the Football League for the rights to show games in its national public house and club video network, is to seek no new business. The move will mean dismissing 140 of its staff and writing off more than £5m.

The group, a subsidiary of London and Liverpool Trust, made no profits in the past six months, according to Mr Astley Whittall, who became LLT chairman seven weeks ago. The 2,000 video machines which have been installed will continue however to be serviced.

Telejor surprised the BBC yesterday: "We treated their offer very seriously until they withdrew it fairly late in the day because they felt the league was taking too long to make up its mind".

Mr Whittall said that the chance of securing national advertising after the league deal was aborted was small and so the videos were supported by local advertising. The contracts between Telejor and its outlets are for five years.

The 14

Salvadoreans drag feet on US demands for death squads crackdown

San Salvador (NYT) - The Salvadorean armed forces have announced military changes without meeting US requests to exile officers suspected of taking part in death squad activities.

Diplomats and Salvadorean politicians say the Government is having difficulty complying with the demand to reduce violence and punish offenders delivered by Vice-President George Bush when he visited El Salvador early in December.

Suspects are apparently refusing to leave the country.

State Department officials indicated last week that they felt the Salvadoreans had made progress in complying with the demands. They offered as evidence the arrest of an officer implicated in the death of two American labour advisers, a decrease in political killings and the removal of the intelligence directors of two security forces.

But diplomats and military officers here are more sceptical.

Military muzzled in Aquino inquiry

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippines' military authorities were yesterday ordered to stop their investigations into the murder of the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, after civilian commission of inquiry complained that were intimidating witnesses.

The order from the Defence

Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, came a day after the chairman of the commission Mrs Corazon Aquino had written to Mr Enrile. Despite a Presidential order transferring all powers to the five-man commission, separate inquiries were being conducted.

Mr Enrile's order, relayed to the Armed Forces' Chief of Staff

General Fabian Ver, directed that if the military wished to verify any fact or the credence of a witness, it should be done with the "authority, control and supervision of the board".

When he testified before the board last month, Mr Enrile promised that the military would not retaliate if someone contradicted its version.

President v. lemmings

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

The relations between President Mauno Koivisto of Finland and the country's press deteriorated further this week when he complained journalists to a flock of lemmings and tried to limit their right to question and criticize.

He was elected with a majority two years ago and popularity with the vote continued to grow. But he issued a number of statements which have led to unease in the last six months.

The most celebrated "confidential" letter to leading editors, demands disclosure in the reporting the country's foreign policy.

The letter was leaked to Swedish newspapers and President received a bad press.

In Tuesday's interview President Koivisto reveals his dissatisfaction is partly on the persistent demands for clearer explanations of two votes in the United Nations General Assembly autumn session.

Many papers question why Finland condemned the invasion of Grenada abstained on Afghanistan.

Finland's independent and critical press has often joined in asking for more clarity and this has obviously irritated the President. In the same interview, he vowed never to explain himself. "From now on, I will see to it that nobody tries to explain the ways I think. Not even myself."

President Koivisto has always preferred long, philosophical

Koivisto chastises lemmings

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome

EEC butter mountains, wine lakes, olive oil wells - and now it's the great peach scandal down on the farm in Calabria, the toe of Italy.

Allegations put forward in the Calabrian regional council speak of huge subsidies fraudulently from the European Community for the support of peach growing in the area. The accusers maintain that the Community payments amount to about £2m a year - yet the region has virtually no peach harvest at all.

The attack does not come from the Communist opposition (though they are naturally delighted by it) but from two dissidents from the Christian Democratic Party, which controls the Council.

The embarrassed administration has challenged the two dissidents to show evidence of any fraud and they in turn are demanding that council records be turned over to the judiciary for investigation.

Signor Sergio Scarpino and Signor Lucio Mirabelli claim that state agencies have been collecting peach harvests and destroying them artificially to maintain prices in Reggio di Calabria and the province of Catanzaro.

And they say Community subsidies have been claimed for 1.5 million kilos of peaches in Calabria where none are produced and for 2 million kilos in Catanzaro where only half that number are grown.

Bitter peach harvest in Calabria

From Our Own Correspondent

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Energy crisis in Abidjan

Showcase Coast loses its cool

From Clifford May, New York Times, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

West Africa's only ice skating rink has melted.

In the tall, modern office buildings of central Abidjan, executives gaze out of windows that do not open through eyes blurred with perspiration. Every evening, well-dressed Europeans and Ivoirians dine by candlelight in elegant restaurants, then go home and read by candlelight as well.

About two weeks ago, the Ivory Coast began to run out of power. Hydroelectricity is the source of 92 per cent of the country's energy. Lack of sufficient rain has caused the water level in the dams to sink steadily, so there is no longer enough to run many of the turbines.

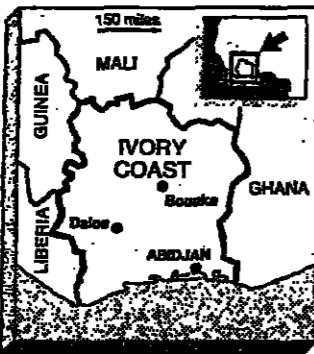
At first, the blackouts were brief - two or three hours a day in one neighbourhood or another - and nobody worried much about it. But in recent days, the power cuts have grown longer and more frequent. Some neighbourhoods are without electricity for up to 17 hours a day, with no power whatever in daylight hours. Industrial capacity has been reduced by an estimated 35 per cent. Tons of food have spoiled. Whole neighbourhoods have had to do without water when the electricity for the pumps was cut.

Some businessmen have stopped going to their offices, afraid of getting stuck in the elevators or unwilling to spend the day in a room that can become as hot and damp as a steam bath.

"For years, I had gone from my air-conditioned villa to my air-conditioned office," one businessman said. "I never realized just how hot it really is here."

Power shortages are by no means a novelty in the region. In Accra, the capital of neighbouring Ghana, electricity is now supplied only on alternate days. In Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, blackouts are an accepted part of life and every factory, business and home that can afford it has a diesel generator ready to switch on when the lights go out.

But the Ivory Coast is not Ghana or Nigeria. This country has long been known as the showcase of Africa, a modern



nation where bureaucrats think ahead and where work gets done. For reasons that no one quite understands, this time the rule has been broken and that appears to be causing a crisis of confidence as well.

Water levels in a dam do not just drop overnight, and the present shortage cannot have come as a surprise.

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who since independence 23 years ago has run the Ivory Coast with unusual efficiency and dynamism, has yet to acknowledge publicly that there is a problem or to assure the population that he is handling it.

The director of the electricity authority, Konan Lambert, has admitted that the energy shortage is catastrophic, but he explained the lack of planning only by saying: "We had chosen the optimistic thesis."

One Ivoirian businessman commented: "I guess that means they were hoping for a monsoon during the dry season."

Failing that, the likely solution is for the country to buy turbines that run on fossil fuels. According to businessmen and diplomats, there are four such General Electric turbines now sitting on flatcars in Schenectady, New York state. They could be delivered within three weeks.

According to these same sources, however, the French Government, which retains a strong influence in this former French colony, is pressuring the Ivory Coast Government to buy French turbines, even if that means waiting longer for them.

Meanwhile, for many hours each day, the computer screens go dark, the electric typewriters stop chattering, refrigerators grow warm, ovens grow cool and dentists hang up their drills.

Danish coalition win may still mean stalemate

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish general election next Tuesday is expected to strengthen the position of the right-wing minority Government of Mr Poul Schluter, the country's first Conservative Prime Minister since 1901.

Of more importance is whether or not the poll, the seventh general election in 13 years, will end with the 10-year political deadlock and provide the 16-month-old Government with the parliamentary majority needed for passing the necessary tough economic legislation.

The latest opinion poll, conducted for the leading daily *Jyllands-Posten*, follows other surveys in predicting a doubling of the Conservative vote to 23 per cent at the cost of Mr Schluter's three coalition partners, the Venstre Liberals, the Centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party.

The small key Radical Liberal Party, which backs the Conservative-led Government's economic policies, could, however, do poorly. This would

mean that the new 179-seat Folketing (parliament) might well see the present Government increase its number of seats from 66 to about 80, while paradoxically still lacking majority support, causing a stalemate and continuing political instability.

The election was called when Mr Schluter's coalition failed to gain parliamentary support for its 1984 Finance Bill, after the opposition Social Democrats, traditionally the biggest political party, voted against it.

Mr Schluter's record since taking office in 1982 after eight years of Social Democratic rule has been impressive in relation to the economy, the main issue in the election. Inflation has been halved, interest rates and the balance of payments deficit have tumbled, the Danish *krona* has been stabilized and a new optimism is in the air about economic revival.

Nine parties hold seats in the outgoing Parliament and 13 are contesting the election.

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Youth revolt challenges Tunisian success

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

Despite the declaration of a state of emergency, shooting was heard from the university area and the northern suburbs of Tunis yesterday, while comparative calm returned to the centre of the capital, the scene on Tuesday of violent riots.

By declaring an emergency President Habib Bourguiba, who is 80, has handed responsibilities for law and order to the army, and tanks were stationed yesterday at strategic points in the city.

The unrest, which has so far left at least 15 people dead, began in southern Tunisia last

Britons safe

Thomson Holidays, which has 600 clients on holiday in Tunisia, said yesterday that they had been advised to stay in their hotels, although few were aware of any trouble. The main resorts of Hammamet and Monastir are well away from the trouble spots. No excursions are being run from the hotels at present.

The manager of the Sahara Beach Hotel, near Monastir, said: "We have over 700 guests, 300 of them British. They are all very happy. The temperature is 75-80F and there are no problems."

week and has shattered the calm of a country with one of the most enviable records in Africa for political stability and economic progress.

As often in Africa, the riots followed a rise in the price of the country's staple food – in this case, a doubling of the cost of a loaf of bread.

Tuesday's violence in Tunis appears to have been more serious than official announcements have suggested, with informed sources and eye-witnesses telling *The Times* by

telephone that the rioters overturned and set fire to hundreds of vehicles, made indiscriminate attacks on shops and offices and broke into private homes. Much looting took place.

The official news agency yesterday carried a terse announcement from the city's transport company announcing that there would be "disturbances" to the normal timetable because of "serious damage" to more than 200 buses in Tuesday's violence.

An experienced political observer told *The Times* that the vast majority of the rioters were young, mainly in the 17-to-early-20s age group. So far there had been no evidence of involvement by Muslim fundamentalists, always a turbulent factor in Tunisia.

The trade union leadership, the most powerful organized force in politics apart from President Bourguiba's ruling Destourian Socialist Party, has appealed to its members for calm.

Nor had there been any evidence of anti-Western feeling in the rioters' actions. The whole affair appeared more like an explosion of anger and frustration against the authorities by unemployed youths.

The Government also appeared to see it that way. One of its first actions was to close the university and all schools.

Yesterday, perhaps to discourage them from moving about the city and regrouping for further violence, it was announced that student bus passes were invalid as long as academic institutions remained closed.

The last serious unrest in Tunisia was in 1980 in Gafsa, also in the south, when insurgents whom the Government said were inspired by Libya attacked a police station.

Scores die as Israeli planes hit Shia bases in Bekaa

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Israeli jets bombed and strafed towns in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley for an hour yesterday, leaving scores of people dead.

At least 15 fighters were involved in the attack over Syrian-controlled territory, aimed at bases used by pro-Iranian Shia Muslim militias and Iranian Revolutionary Guards. On Tuesday, Israeli fighter jets struck at Palestinian guerrilla encampments in Lebanon's central mountains.

Reports from the area indicated that among the sites hit yesterday on the outskirts of Baalbek and in villages nearby were the Wazzani Palestinian Refugee Camp, a police barracks, a restaurant and a filling station.

Bailei radio put the death toll at nearly 100, with at least 400 injured. No breakdown was



Order restored: An army tank stationed in the centre of Tunis yesterday

* Apart from anti-Western incidents involving students and Muslim fundamentalists, there had been no serious violence in the capital since January 1978, when a general strike, again partly caused by price rises, degenerated into violence, in which estimates of casualties vary from about 20 to more than 100 dead.

Informed sources in Tunis said it was impossible to estimate the number of killed and wounded in the present trouble because they had been so widespread, apart from the south and Tunis, they have affected places such as Kef.

For more than a quarter of a century his Destourian Socialist Party has enjoyed a virtual monopoly of political power. It

is known that the moves towards democracy, vigorously promoted by the Prime Minister, Mr Muhammad M'Zali. President Bourguiba's successor-designate, and by Wassila, the President's influential wife, were equally vigorously resisted by some hardliners in the political establishment.

That the young and often well-educated unemployed can cause such mayhem in a country as economically successful and well-managed as Tunisia – it has enjoyed almost uninterrupted economic growth since independence – underlines the daunting task faced by

Africa's leaders in a recession.

Urged by the International Monetary Fund, economists and bankers to reduce budget deficits by cutting government expenditure, including subsidies on basic commodities, African governments are forced to slow down economic machines which, even in good times, cannot provide enough jobs to keep pace with high birth rates.

Even in prosperous countries such as Tunisia, social security services are rudimentary, and where the unemployed go on the streets it is not to form orderly queues, but to try to overthrow the Government.

Britain cool to Falkland proposal

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Britain reacted coolly yesterday to the Argentine proposal for a transfer of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands based on a special statute to guarantee the interests of the islanders.

The Argentine proposal, announced in Buenos Aires on Tuesday, was the first official policy statement on the Falklands by the new Government of President Raúl Alfonsín.

In an official statement the Foreign Office in London said it had not yet seen the text of the Argentine Foreign Ministry's statement, but when received it would be studied carefully.

"It appears that the statement is based on the premise that the outcome of any negotiations on the Falkland Islands must be the transfer of sovereignty to Argentina, regardless of the wishes of the islanders.

"British ministers have made clear that they stand by their commitment to the islanders and are not entering into negotiations about sovereignty," the Foreign Office said.

In the British Government's view, the way ahead for Anglo-Argentine relations should be to start in practical areas in which agreement should be possible. These could include the normalization of trade and economic relations, repatriation of the Argentine dead, and visits by next of kin.

● Buenos Aires: The Argentine proposal came in a message released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry to commemorate Britain's seizure of the Falklands on January 3, 1833. The government has sent a similar message to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General (our Correspondent writes).

The statement also announced Argentina would agree to a "special statute of guarantees and safeguards" for the approximately 1,800 Falkland Islanders.

Compromise solution, page 10

Church meets state

Glemp seeks way to free top prisoners

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Polish Primate, will this week meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski and make a fresh attempt to find a formula to secure the release of Poland's 11 most controversial political prisoners, church sources said yesterday.

The negotiations have been kept secret, at least in their details. But some church activists believe that a formula, under which Mr Kuron is given a scholarship to the Vatican university and the others are released, on condition they abstain from political activity for a specified period might be acceptable.

But church advisers have made clear that humanitarian issues will include how to free seven imprisoned Solidarity leaders and four members of the dissident KOR group.

They are, however, no entirely straightforward solution. Some of the Solidarity leaders are willing to be released but on a number of conditions, thus reversing the usual course of events, whereby governments and not political prisoners state their terms.

The authorities, in turn, are anxious to show they have not changed their minds about the "Counter-revolutionary" character of the dissidents.

Reports in the official press yesterday said the prisoners were in generally good health, though Mr Kuron was being treated for a kidney ailment and some of the others had stomach complaints, including ulcers.

Although the leadership of the Solidarity underground had not surrendered, they were now, said Mr Urban, "generals without armies".

● Carrington praised: The Secretary-General-elect of Nato, Lord Carrington, was praised yesterday by the *Zycie Warszawskie* newspaper for his flexibility and "sceptical view of Cold War rhetoric."

Although Lord Carrington pursued a hard anti-communist line as British Foreign Secretary, he had a developed sense and understanding of history and of the need to accept compromises, the paper said.

Leading article, page 11

Journalism mourns Richard Hughes

By Richard Dowden

Mr Richard Hughes, *The Times* Hongkong correspondent and the best known and most colourful veteran newspaperman in the Far East, died in Hongkong yesterday aged 77.

His career spanned half a century and included exclusive interviews with Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean in Moscow in 1965. As a journalist he was renowned for his coverage of China and Hongkong in the 1950s and 1960s and his writings on China in the first years after the revolution.

A big, burly Australian, Hughes started as a reporter on *The Star* in Melbourne in 1934 and went on to write for leading journals in the Far East, including the *Far Eastern Economic*. He also wrote a number of books, the best known being *Borrowed Place, Borrowed Time*, an introduction to Hongkong. In 1979 he was awarded the CBE for his services to journalism, and last year the Australian Government awarded him a special pension.

Mr David Boulton, the producer, said last night he was confident the Indian Government would be satisfied, when it saw the film, that every effort had been made to treat the subject fairly.

Any truthful account would upset some Indians, as there was such a deep division of opinion about Bose and his place in Indian history, he said.

Mr Boulton said none of the Indian ministers who had complained had seen the film

friend remembers. In the Foreign Correspondents Club, which he helped found and presided over for many years, there has been a bust of him for more than five years.

Mr Frank Giles, former editor of *The Sunday Times* who saw Hughes just before he went into hospital, said yesterday: "Dick's death means the end of a living legend. I don't suppose there was a newspaperman in the world with a greater and more justified reputation for being a 'character'. Yet behind the eccentric and flamboyance there was a shrewd and well-stored mind."

"He was a lapsed Roman Catholic but always pretended to be an archbishop, referring to everyone as 'Your Grace' and making the sign of the cross at every opportunity."

Mr Derek Davies, editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, said Hughes highlighted the emergence of Japan and China after the Second World War. "He was a true professional, but above all he was great company. He was like sitting down at a table with Falstaff", he said.

Obituary, page 12

A measure of his eminence in Hongkong is the plaque bearing his name and image over his favourite table in the Grill Room of the Hongkong Hilton. "It was a sort of shrine", a

Elgin time sharing proposed by Kinnock

From Mario Medina

Athens

A time-sharing formula that would allow the Elgin Marbles, now in the British Museum, to be near the Acropolis in Athens – their original site – for most of the time, is being put to the Greek Government by Mr Neil Kinnock, the British Labour Party leader.

Mr Kinnock, who is here with his wife and two teenage children as the official guest of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, is meeting the Greek Minister of Culture, today to discuss his proposal. "I want to see what her responses are to my suggestions before we take any action", he said.

The Kinnocks were guests yesterday at an informal luncheon at Mr Papandreou's country house at Kastri, north of Athens. The two Socialist leaders had a one-hour private meeting, during which they broached a wide range of topics, including the reform of the European Community, Cyprus and the Middle East. "We agreed on almost everything", the Labour leader said.

The Kinnocks had visited the fifth-century BC Acropolis, from where Lord Elgin removed the marbles almost two centuries ago, while Greece was still under Ottoman rule.

Mr Kinnock told journalists that he wondered how the British would feel if part of the Crown jewels were in another country.

"The Greek people must have access to the marbles. I think that in modern times, with the availability of transport and the construction of a new museum (in Athens), some arrangement can be reached to ensure that, for a substantial proportion of time, the marbles are at or near their original site."

He refused to elaborate until he had seen Miss Mercouri, but said it would be a step in the right direction. If discussions could be switched to the possibility of exchange, occasional rotation and access to the marbles, he emphasized that the nationality of the Acropolis marbles could not be disputed; they were as Greek as Wembley stadium was British.

He was asked if that would be the Labour Party's policy on the Elgin marbles if it came to power: "I actually think that an arrangement can be made even before that, because of the Force of logic and of international amity" he replied.

There is, however, no entirely straightforward solution. Some of the Solidarity leaders are willing to be released but on a number of conditions, thus reversing the usual course of events, whereby governments and not political prisoners state their terms.

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Leading article, page 11

Young technocrat to lead Bulgarian economy

Vienna (Reuter) – Bulgaria has introduced a new government and Communist Party team to guide its economy, one of the most successful in East Europe, through present hard times.

The reshuffle, announced on Tuesday after sessions of Parliament and the Central Committee, if of more economic than political significance, though it strengthens further the hand of the party leader, President Todor Zhivkov.

Bulgaria, one of Moscow's most loyal allies, is one of the poorest countries in Europe, but has recorded impressive growth rates in recent years.

The changes merging four ministries into two reshuffling economic portfolios and appointing new members to the Politburo, are aimed at improving economic management. Analysts say decentralizing reforms have not been implemented fully and the hoped-for flexibility has not materialized.

The man charged with putting this right is Mr Chudomir Alexandrov, a technocrat who has worked his way up through the party apparatus.

One of the two full Politburo appointments, he was formerly a secretary of the Central Committee and party head in Sofia. Like many of those receiving new appointments on Tuesday, Mr Alexandrov, aged

47, is remarkably young by the standards of East European leaderships.

Mr Alexandrov takes on the office of First Deputy Prime Minister, a post linked in communist countries to supervision of the economy. He replaces Mr Todor Bozhinov, who moves to one of the new super-ministries to take charge of energy and raw materials.

The other new Politburo member, Mr Yordan Yotov, is chief editor of the party daily, *Rabotnicheskata Dela*. He will take the post left vacant by the surprise Politburo dismissal last September of the chief ideologue, Mr Alexander Iliev.

Both Mr Alexandrov and Mr Yotov and the four new candidates Politburo members are supporters of President Zhivkov. The reshuffle leaves him more firmly in control of the party he has led for nearly 30 years.

Those dropped from office included Politburo member Tsotsa Dragicheva, aged 85, who was in the party leadership before the Second World War.

It seems she has genuinely left for reasons of age.

One analyst said of the changes: "It's all connected with economic inefficiency... The government changes are simply one device to try and show the people that they want to improve the economic mechanism."

Five held for kidnap

From Peter Nichols, Rome

People have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping of Signora Anna Calissoni and her son, Giorgio, who were released on Christmas Eve after the young man's car had been crudely amputated.

The family was said to have paid a sum of up to £1,725,000 after both victims had been

threatened with death. It is understood that the arrested men are Sardinian shepherds working in the Latina area south of Rome.

In California yesterday Signor Giorgio Calissoni underwent surgery and doctors said it will be six months before his car can be "restructured."

30 hurt at Talbot in day of fighting

Paris (Reuters) – The future of Peugeot's Talbot car plant near Paris is in doubt after fresh clashes yesterday between strikers and workers trying to restart production lines.

Company officials said about 30 people were injured when, for the second day, running an estimated 1,500 stri

Mondale is outplayed by Jesse Jackson but should win the match

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

It was bad luck for Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, that the speech he delivered to the National Press Club on Tuesday, marking his 1984 kick-off of his presidential nomination campaign, should have been overshadowed by the success of the Rev Jesse Jackson, one of his chief rivals, in securing the release of Lieutenant Robert Goodman from Syria.

Mr Mondale's campaign staff had hoped to attract national attention for their candidate by arranging the speech during the traditionally quiet period preceding the President's State of the Union address towards the end of January. As it turned out, reports of the speech were relegated to the inside pages of newspapers and brief references on television news.

Those political commentators, who have been predicting for months that Mr Mondale would eventually become affiliated with front-runner, as Senator Edmund Muskie did in 1972, believe Mr Jackson's coup would be an omen that Mr Mondale's spectacular series of political successes in recent months may be coming to an end at last.

However, given the professionalism with which the Mondale campaign has been conducted, it seems likely the former Senator from Minnesota will easily survive Mr Jackson's temporary media blitz.

Mr Mondale, who celebrates his fifty-sixth birthday today, has scarcely put a foot wrong. Since he began planning his presidential challenge early in 1981, he has built up the largest and most sophisticated campaign organization in the history of the Democratic Party.

This has enabled him to attract the big money he will need to pour into the key primary contests which get under way next month. He has raised almost \$10m (£6.5m) and \$1.5m more in matching federal funds, which is more than the combined total of the seven other Democratic contenders.



Mr Mondale: Has hardly put a foot wrong

He has also won up the endorsements of important constituencies like the trade unions, teachers and the National Organization of Women. The one significant group he has failed to convince is black voters, many of whom cannot be expected to direct their support to the charismatic Mr Jackson.

Mr Mondale's organizational successes are reflected by his high standing in the opinion polls. The most recent (which preceded the release of Lieutenant Goodman) showed Mr Mondale far in front, with 64 per cent, followed by Senator John Glenn, with 29 per cent, and Mr Jackson, with 10 per cent.

His lead over Senator Glenn, with whom he was running neck-and-neck only a few months ago, also reflects the disarray and bad campaign tactics of the Glenn camp.

Mr Mondale's advisers - and many independent analysts - believe the former Vice-President is assured of easy victories in the two vital opening bouts of the campaign, the Iowa caucuses on February 20 and the New Hampshire primary on February 27.

So confident is he, in fact, that while his rivals are busying themselves trying to drum up support in those two states, Mr Mondale has embarked on a

tour of the South where his support is said to be weakest.

Barring any unforeseen disasters - and, so far, Mr Mondale, who has been in public life longer than any of his rivals, has not dropped any political clangers - it is hard to see how he can fail to secure the Democratic nomination when the party holds its convention in San Francisco in July.

But (and it is a *big* but), the question being asked is - how will he fare against President Reagan who is due to declare his candidature on January 29? In his speech on Tuesday, Mr Mondale set out the three themes of a campaign which he hopes will persuade voters to support him rather than Mr Reagan. He would offer, he declared, a "more competitive economy, a more just society and a safer world".

It was significant that he chose to devote his opening speech of the year to the third theme. Democrats believe Mr Reagan is most vulnerable in the areas of foreign policy and defence.

In foreign affairs, however, the Reagan record is much more chequered. As Mr Mondale put it in his speech: "The Middle East and Central America are at war... US-Soviet relations are in crisis and the arms talks have collapsed."

Whether voters will view Mr Mondale as "a President who knows what he's doing" and who would "use America's strength to build a safer world", remains to be seen. His performance on Tuesday showed him to be an effective, if not inspiring, speaker who is able to respond to questions far more adeptly than President Reagan.

But he still suffers from a reputation of "whimship", which he developed as President Carter's Vice-President. This, together with the widely-held view among Democrats and Republicans that he is a prisoner of the "special interest groups" which have endorsed his candidacy, means he is likely to enter the race with Mr Reagan at a distinct disadvantage.

Arab faces Algarve murder trial

From Martha de la Cal
Lisbon

Jury selection began in the Algarve town of Albufeira yesterday in the trial of Youssef Al-Awad, aged 26, the Arab who is accused of killing Issam Sartawi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation representative at the Socialist International Congress in Albufeira on April 10 last year.

Mr Sartawi, who was 47 and US-trained heart surgeon, was a PLO moderate who favoured negotiations with Israel. He was a close personal adviser to Mr Yasser Arafat, and was considered an authority on European affairs. He had already been the target of more than 20 death threats from Palestinian radicals.

He was attending the congress as a special guest of Herr Willy Brandt, the former German Chancellor. The invitation was delivered through Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, when he was in Beirut, for talks with Mr Arafat. Both the Israeli Socialist delegation at the Albufeira congress raised objections to Mr Sartawi's presence. He had been



Facing trial: Youssef Al-Awad arrives at the court

circulating a petition to be allowed to address the congress.

The killing was claimed by the hardline radical left Palestinian group led by Mr Abu Nidal

Mr Awad was arrested the same night in Lisbon. He was handed over to the police by the taxi-driver who drove him from Albufeira just after the assassination.

In its 1980 recommendation the Council of State said "there are sufficiently grave reasons for passing up this offer, because what is required is a building, not a court case. It was built in serious violation of the zoning regulations which apply to the area."

Spain's official state auditing body, the Tribunal of Accounts, is to investigate the purchase by the state television monopoly, according to reports published here.

Señor Calvino personally rejected the advice and insisted on buying the building.

Building trouble for Spanish TV chief

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

Director General of Spanish Radio and Television (RTVE), Señor Jose Maria Calvino, is involved in a storm over the purchase of a 300 million peseta (£1.3m) building in Madrid, the advice of various official bodies.

Spain's official state auditing body, the Tribunal of Accounts, is to investigate the purchase by the state television monopoly, according to reports published here.

Señor Calvino personally rejected the advice and insisted on buying the building.

The Directorate of the National Patrimony recommended a call for tenders for a suitable building.

Residents in the vicinity are calling for the demolition of the new, unoccupied building, and threaten to sue municipal authorities if they authorize the use of the building by the television network.

Opponents of the purchase say that the proximity of the building to a powerful broadcasting antenna of a Madrid radio station, Radio Espana, would create undesirable interference in electronic equipment.

"Would you say, Mr. Fortnum, our Reductions are more than usually generous?"

"With most at one third off or more, Mr. Mason, I'd say they're irresistible."

India weathers storm in teacup

At the first tea auctions in London since the holiday break, prices soared in response to the Indian Government's Christmas ban on exporting certain types of tea, as reported in *The Times* yesterday. MICHAEL HAMILTON, South Asia correspondent, explains the background to the Indian decision:

In India tea is drunk strong, with lots of milk (often condensed) and sweet. In any office, no matter how grand or lowly, tea is served to visitors as a matter of course.

Tea stands grow like weeds at the corners of streets - unlicensed, illegal, scruffy, but dispensing the cup that cheers, refreshes, warms at this time of year, but does not inebriate.

Tea consumption in India is increasing like the population, uncontrollably.

The price, too, has been going up even though the cost of the leaf itself in a cracked pottery cup or throwaway clay bowl of tea is the least expensive item there, apart from the hot water. In a cup of tea that will cost you 50 paise (3½p) The tea leaves represent only seven paise.

In recent years, however, the profitability of the tea gardens has been reduced; costs of inputs were rising by three points for every two-point increase in the sale price. The result is that investment in restocking fertilizer and machinery has dropped.

"Two years ago nearly all the gardens except the very good ones were selling tea at a loss", said a ministry spokesman.

Tea plants have a 10 of 12-year cycle, after which they have to be cut back to the roots to allow regeneration. The harvest after the cut-back is of course, much reduced.

Some gardens, therefore, have put off doing the work, and as a result productivity has fallen badly. Five big gardens in the Darjeeling area are now officially described as "sick".

Government efforts to stimulate the gardens into greater productivity have had only limited success so far. But the Ministry of Commerce forecast yesterday that this year's crop would be 5 per cent bigger than last year's.

The Indian Government was thrown into confusion towards the end of last year when it began to think that the supply of tea for the domestic market



Tamil tea-pickers in Sri Lanka, where

was going to run out. The tea to be cut back to the roots to allow regeneration. The harvest after the cut-back is of course, much reduced.

Supplies of tea from Sri Lanka were affected by the summer troubles there, and a number of people who did not usually buy India's CTC tea appeared in the market.

One of them was Russia, which is India's biggest customer for tea, taking 70,000 tons a year. For the first time it started buying CTC tea, taking 10,000 tons of it, Iraq, which used to buy a quarter of its tea from India and three-quarters from Sri Lanka, reversed the proportions last year.

The feeling was that the new customers had been tempted to

make the switch because hoarders were keeping the tea off the market in order to keep the price high. As far as this country is concerned, the action has had the desired result.

At the tea auction on December 26 in Calcutta prices fell by 25 to 30 per cent. The ban is likely to stay in force until harvesting of the new crop starts in April.

Tea industry experts point out that there is a cycle in the way tea prices behave. Every eight years there is a price spasm, and after it the price settles at a higher level. It stays roughly the same in the intervening years.

The last spasm was in 1976, when the price rose from an average £1.15 a kg at the London auction in January to £2.70 in March. By December it had fallen again to £1.18.

Coloured party bases Botha

From Ray Keenan
Johannesburg

South Africa's coloured Labour Party yesterday called for an election for members of the separate Coloured parliament, without a preliminary referendum to test overall Coloured support for the new dispensation.

The decision by the party, the biggest and most significant political forum for the country's 2.7 million mixed-race Coloureds, is exactly what the Government wanted.

Last year Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, rejected a demand by Rev Alan Hendrikse, the Labour Party leader, that Coloureds and Indians should vote in a

referendum as whites.

On November 26 the electorate in favour of the new constitution Act, under which Coloureds and Indians would be entitled to vote in the new parliament, turned out in large numbers for the first election.

Mr Hendrikse said he was happy

of his party's congress to call for an early election because the party had the funds and infrastructure to fight it, and time was in its favour.

But in an opening address on Tuesday night to about 1,000 congress delegates, the biggest the party has held, Mr Hendrikse said his decision to participate in the new dispensation was not acceptance of the injustices of apartheid. The base of reform would have to be broadened to include all South Africans, he said.

He called for the scrapping of the Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

South Africa's coloured Labour Party yesterday called for an early election because the party had the funds and infrastructure to fight it, and time was in its favour.

Mr R. F. Botha, the Prime Minister, said he heard of the regret and disappointment of the Coloureds, but he was not entitled to vote in the new parliament.

The environmentalist Mr Botha, the leader of the Coloureds in Johannesburg, said he was disappointed

that the Coloureds had not been allowed to vote in the new parliament.

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SPECTRUM

Mirroring the Abbey habit

The Times Profile
Clive Thornton

A former newspaper editor turned media-wheeler-dealer recently convened a dinner party at the Garrick Club to mull over weighty questions of press ownership.

Clive Thornton, no clubman himself, accepted, by virtue of his position as chairman-designate of Mirror Group Newspapers, an invitation to attend. "I was looking forward to listening to the diners" (who included editors Donald Trelford of *The Observer*, Mike Molloy of the *Daily Mirror*, and pundits Des Wilson and Peregrine Worsthorne), he said. The occasion however, turned out to be acerbic and Thornton added ruefully, "They came at me from all sides".

Was he a Cecil King, a man big enough for the great position of power and privilege he was taking? Thornton mused. He could not possibly make a success of the job without the unions' cooperation, and that he would not get. Above all, what was he going to do with Britain's only Labour-supporting popular daily?

His answer is altogether too bland, coming as it does from someone who has made a stock-in-trade of institutional upheaval. The real answer is that he is still assessing the business of newspapers, adjusting his own fully-fledged set of prejudices (the need, for example, for "strong left-of-centre" viewpoint) to the political economy of the press.

His provenance gives some clues that may be counted reassuring. For there is a certain affinity between the great national institution Mr Thornton has just left and the one of which he took command on January 1. The Abbey National Building Society and the Mirror Group are bastions of capitalism with a popular, even collectivist edge. They are mass movements: seven million savers, 10 million readers. More than money-making machines (something the Mirror has less obviously been in recent years) both institutions embody some hazy but warm, social vision.

At its best the Mirror conveys a sense of social solidarity; its voice one of popular uplift. Clive Thornton talks of the building societies being built, over generations by the "artisan class". Their virtues are those of thrift, mutuality based on the wish of ordinary people to gain, through house-purchase, some security in a changing world.

That, of course, is to put a fine gloss on Reed International's move to recruit the man from the Abbey to take over the seat formerly occupied by Cecil King and Hugh Cudlipp. Thornton was looking to move from Abbey National. Last summer the field of candidates for the Mirror job was unlikely to have been too large: who would be eager to grapple with the printers, the *Sun* and livers-off with which the Mirror is beset?

Besides, getting carried away with the Abbey's social vision could result in both underestimating a highly successful organization man and in failing to recognize how far there has been a quite conscious process of building up the Thornton image: cartel

buster, provider of housing for the people and so on.

The image is certainly potent. In the inner councils of the big building societies the metaphor varies but Mr Thornton's pressure on mortgage rates and go-it-alone tactics have earned him the descriptions "mavred", "zealot" and "public menace". The man from the Leeds two months ago accused him of doing "irreparable harm" to the building society movement.

The image is not wholly undeserved, but it obscures the fact that Thornton is a corporate lawyer who reached the top after a long stint in financial and legal institutions; he began work in a solicitor's office in 1943. It also conceals his appreciation that good personal publicity has also been good for the Abbey National: none of the policies or promotions has been directed at any other target than furthering the building society interests and endeavouring to make the Halifax from the number one spot.

"Someone recently said I had enjoyed more personal coverage than the whole of the building society movement put together. I realized that public attention was necessary to secure change and that if that meant attention being focused on me - I used to be a fairly private person - then so be it."

After a career in legal work in banks and building societies Thornton joined the Abbey National as chief solicitor in 1967. His appointment in 1978 as chief general manager-designate surprised many who underestimated the innovative spirit of the Abbey board. He was after all a lawyer, and in this high traditional business movement the "professional" classes were looked down upon as material for the top of the tree. The board none the less recognized that he had a personal style and an agenda for action that would shake things up.

Michael Heseltine is a kindred spirit

The Thornton imprint is firmly implanted on the Abbey National's involvement with building for private rental (getting legal sanction for that brought him into contact with a kindred spirit, Michael Heseltine, and led to a fruitful if brief partnership in the wake of the 1981 riots); also in the final abandonment of "red-lining" not very attractive areas of house-purchase. He persuaded the building societies to reveal the contents of surveyors' reports to prospective house-buyers and thus provide a safeguard against unscrupulous estate agents and solicitors.

The authorship of "Granny bonds" savings schemes at rates fixed with the rate of inflation, the Abbey's interest-bearing cheque account, and a series of ploys to put the building societies in full competition with the other financial institutions for attracting investment, are all attributed to Thornton.

Throughout his career with the Abbey, the press was peppered with his pungent "quotes" on such topics as the

virtues of competition, and the inner cities. Perhaps more importantly, substantial work of internal reorganization was being effected at the Abbey's headquarters.

After five years in the top post there Clive Thornton says (with a turn of phrase to delight a *Daily Mirror* sub-editor) that his newspaper obituary "would last as long as it takes to wrap the fish". That is perhaps true in the sense that he has become a popular symbol of the building societies' adaptation to a new age; as they decline in numbers and become multidimensional financial bodies instead of mere facilitators of house-purchase, his role as catalyst and prophet may in fact come to be seen as transient. In another sense his self-deprecating assessment represents false modesty.

House-purchase in Britain is vital to people's well-being; Clive Thornton deserves a place in the history books for the part he has played in extending home-ownership by removing anomalies and inequities that hindered it.

He half-recognizes this. "As I was leaving the office recently, a man approached me on the pavement. We had helped in developing a housing estate on a rubbish tip in Bermondsey. He said: 'You've given me my first decent home'. That is the sort of person I've tried to help: if we've made people's lot a bit better in inner city areas, that's gratifying."

Talk of obituaries is a bit premature. Clive Thornton is 54, has a five-year contract with Mirror Group Newspapers and, by his own estimation, is "not a person who could take it lightly".

Proud though he is of Walker-on-What then are his chances of success in an ailing industry? First, there is a keen perception of the task: it is more than just chairing a newspaper group, a task he says that would be "less interesting". "At the Mirror", he says, referring to the impending flotation of the group as a commercial entity wholly separate from Reed's and IPC, "the question is whether we can preserve the integrity and standing of the papers in the face of determined speculators who see an attractive balance sheet that could be stripped down. That is our prime task."

The future of the *Daily Mirror* as a left-of-centre newspaper matters to him: the loss of a right-of-centre title would be of much less concern to him.

A mission to arrest national decline

Much has been made of Clive Thornton's humble origins on Tyneside, where he left school at 14, fashioned a career and gained an education by his own efforts, unaided by inheritance of money or advantage: also of the strong will that enabled him to do this despite the handicap of losing a leg in a childhood accident. His background explains his feel for popular aspiration and a keen sense of the unfairness of unemployment and homelessness. It is a background, he jokes, that might have been a disadvantage, but that now in the *Mirror* job, has become an advantage.

Proud though he is of Walker-on-

Tyne - a shipbuilding community on the bank opposite Jarrow - he is no "professional" northerner. Years of metropolitan experience may not have rubbed off his Tyneside glottal stops, but he is fully at ease in talking of his farm, his prize livestock; he patiently enjoys the trappings of corporate success.

A further reason for tackling the Mirror job with relish is a sense of personal mission in helping to arrest national decline. That may sound pompous - which Clive Thornton is not. What he says is that in all the areas that control the private wealth of Britain there is a great lack of flair, imagination: a sense of adventure and managerial risk-taking are squeezed out of executives on their way up. Trade unions have been allowed to abuse their power precisely because management has been content to jog along, not to rock the boat, to appease...

At the Garrick Club dinner, Thornton told his questioners that he intended to make the Mirror work, to turn it into a going concern. This was not enough for pundits who demanded to know what the political pay-off was, how the Mirror's profile was going to change. After the dinner, Clive Thornton wrote a generous letter to the rudest of his fellow guests saying he had found the criticism stimulating. He would like to meet again in a few months when the evidence of a changed - or unchanged - *Daily Mirror* would be at hand. We must watch the tabloid space.

David Walker

major hospitals and schools, with a smattering of road houses, factories, hotels and blocks of flats.

Green lungs

We all love our great Victorian parks but few of us visit them. The authorities are no longer prepared to pay for the upkeep they were designed for. Social patterns have changed, and a well-educated and travelled public is no longer interested in a few poorly caged macaws or desultory ducks on a decaying pond. The bandstand may not have been used for decades; the summer houses are rotting or closed; and people question whether they are still "safe".

There are three lines of research and experiment about the future of these parks. The first is the reintroduction of nature with "ecological parks" for biological education, or city farms, both of which could be run by local schools or the community.

The second questions whether these parks are, in fact, in the best locations. In London and Liverpool, MSC teams are aiding local communities to create smaller, more local parks on derelict land instead, which might put the future value of the larger parks in question. The third considers a wider system of "linked nature spaces". Proposals for something of the sort were advanced ten

moreover...
Miles Kington

Flogging the living word

"Writing about writers is probably the most exacting experience," says Alan Plater in the *Radio Times*. "For mostly all they do is sit and think."

Not if they've been through the *Moreover School of Writing*!

Sitting around thinking doesn't sell books. What sells books is going on chat shows, standing on your head and dressing in outrageous clothes.

Television sells books. Gossip sells books. Scandal sells books. Serialisation in the *Sunday Times* sells books. Being a spy for the Russians sells books.

There's only one thing that doesn't sell books - and that's sitting and thinking. At the *Moreover School of Writing* we teach writers to get off their bottoms - and get out and sell. Anyone can write a book, but it takes talent to flag it.

"Dear *Moreover*," writes a satisfied author from Penge, "thanks to your lessons I managed to get on *Start the Week* and *Stop the Week* in the same week, not only that but I was also rude to Kenneth Robinson and Robert Robinson, this was really good for sales, well, thanks again."

No points for grammar, but who cares about grammar? That man has got the right idea, thanks to his intensive fortnight at the *Moreover Upward Bound School*.

"Dear *Moreover*," writes George Orwell, "I just want to thank you for advising me to name my book after a specific year. As you predicted, 1984 has seen my sales rocketing. Of course, I realize 1985 is going to be a pretty duff year for me, but I'll have made my pile by then."

Not a genuine letter, of course, because Orwell has been dead for many years, but as anyone who has attended our *Forgery Seminar* will tell you, people will buy forgeries by the thousand if it is properly presented.

"Dear *Moreover*," writes Bernard Levin, "one of the greatest pleasures in life is going on Frank Deblarne's TV programme with Edward Heath and learning something about book-selling from one of the greatest experts in the field. As Edward and I sank our teeth afterwards into the succulent cling-film sandwiches provided by the BBC, he told me that he had started attending our classes 40 years ago. You had advised him to become prime minister before he even started thinking of selling books. Wonderful advice!"

Another fake letter, of course, but that's the name of the game. Edward Heath did come to us 40 years ago, but we advised him that even if he became prime minister we couldn't see him selling any books. One of our little mistakes? At about the same time we advised Evelyn Waugh that he would never sell *Brideshead Revisited* if he didn't get the TV rights sewn up. How right we were. Last year we instituted a new course, "Be a Famous Person and Flog Your Holiday Snaps", and already such diverse personalities as Prince Andrew, Koo Stark and Jenny Agutter have soared to fame and fortune after a two-week course at our outpost at Passport Fotos of Kilburn tutors Denis Healey and Lord Barber. This year we intend to offer the same for water colour painting and hope very much to get Sir Hugh Casson as our resident painter.

Meanwhile, if you have already written a book and just don't seem able to get on the media, don't despair. Above all, don't sit around and think. Just fill in this little coupon and send it off to us, enclosing a cheque for £500.

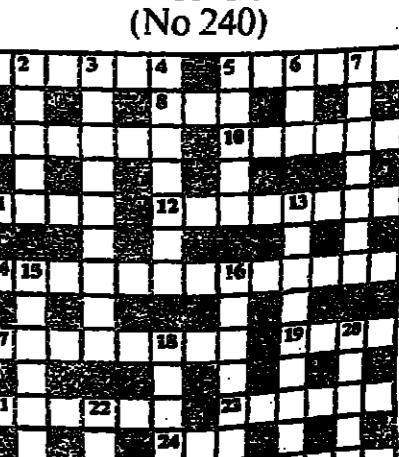
I have recently published a book, but I have never seen it in a bookshop! I cannot get Melvyn Bragg to ring me back! Paul Theroux had already done the same sort of book.

If I go on a chat show, I can do a bit of tap dancing/juggling/ instant drawing/Ned Kinnock imitation/ragtime piano.

My book was written by me/someone suggested by the publishers/the publishers/Hilary.

If all else failed, I would undertake to change my name/image/sex.

Signed.....

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 240)

ACROSS

1 Hindu retreat (6) 2 Clearly defined (5) 3 Fine network (9) 4 Wireless pioneer (7) 5 Glide over ice (5) 6 Coat cake (5) 7 One-eyed plant (7) 8 Ambidextrous (3,6) 11 Gumble (4) 12 Passed (8) 13 Beatrix (7) 14 Pretext (8,5) 15 Staff (5) 16 Large gib sail (5) 17 Pasta cheese (8-1) 18 Unseen (5) 19 Water plant (4) 20 Large gib sail (5) 21 Verse (6) 22 Unseen (5) 23 Depression (6) 24 Goods vehicle (3) 25 Crop (6) 26 Attic (6)

SOLUTION TO No 239

ACROSS: 1 Rave 4 Lay off 7 Vase 8 Innocent

9 Whiskers 12 Ed 15 Visual 16 Podium 17 Due

19 Shut out 24 Espousal 25 Eich 26 Storey

27 Defect

DOWN: 1 Rave 2 Post haste 3 Trick 4 Lined

5 Yack 6 Fence 10 Snaps 11 Scout 12 Etiquette

13 Lane 14 Avid 15 Upsel 20 Hussy 21 Chid

22 Moor 23 Shut

THE TIMES THURSDAY JANUARY 5 1984



Clive Thornton; there has been a conscious process of building up the image. Photograph by Nobby Clark

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FINDINGS

A series reporting on research

Architecture



Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia

The research revealed that Smith was born in Dalkeith in 1722. A plaque was unveiled last year in the church to celebrate the fact, and a book, half written in America, and a half in Scotland, is planned. The Scottish end will be the remit of historian John Gifford, whose task is to describe the cultural background which he left at the age of 21. It was the time of James Gibbs (from Aberdeen), Cullen Campbell, James Smith, and William Adam.

Dead wood

Remember the slogan "Plant a tree in '73"? Everybody had to hie out with acorns, dung and shovels to mitigate our crimes against the environment. Hundreds of thousands of trees were planted, but within four years about 70 per cent had perished. The reasons are still imperfectly understood: the disastrously dry summer of 1976, vandalism, and incompetent planting have accounted for a number.

Recent Forestry Commission research, investigating an estimated 36 per cent failure rate of tree planting related to motorway building, may have uncovered the major problem - the drying-out of roots before planting takes place. Laboratory and field tests further concluded that control of grass immediately adjacent

to trees was critical, and that the rates of growth could be doubled if the landscape and the built facilities were integrated in advance, with landscape architect, contractor, grower and maintenance workers fully coordinated.

Since the country spends some £54m every year on trees and shrubs, the loss of £18m of this on dying trees is an important problem. Perhaps the message should be: "Plant some more in '84".

There are three lines of research and experiment about the future of these parks. The first is the reintroduction of nature with "ecological parks" for biological education, or city farms, both of which could be run by local schools or the community.

The second questions whether these parks are, in fact, in the best locations. In London and Liverpool, MSC teams are aiding local communities to create smaller, more local parks on derelict land instead, which might put the future value of the larger parks in question. The third considers a wider system of "linked nature spaces". Proposals for something of the sort were advanced ten

years ago, linking the Embankment, Belgrave Square, Hyde Park, Regent's Park

BOOKS

Partners in a death-pact: Henriette Vogel and Heinrich von Kleist - the latter at the age of 23, in 1801, in a miniature portrait by Peter Friedel

For one who is counted among the great German poets, Kleist is strangely little appreciated in Britain: Michael Ratcliffe welcomes the opportunity to know him better

Death presented as life's crowning glory

Kleist

A Biography

By Joachim Maass

Translated by Ralph Manheim

(Secker and Warburg, £12.95)

"Who would write," demanded Byron noisily, firing several blanks into his journal after a bilious day, "who had anything better to do?" Look at the querulous and monotonous lives of the genus - except Cervantes, Tasso, Dante, Ariosto, Kleist (who were brave and active citizens), Aeschylus, Sophocles and some other of the antiques also, what a worthless, idle brood is it! Kleist is the surprise there, only two years after his death; but then to die was the one thing Kleist had thought of that was better than writing.

He accomplished it with perfect precision on a late November afternoon in the grounds of a pub overlooking the Kleiner Wannsee between Potsdam and Berlin. The death-pact with the mortally ill Henriette Vogel, reported at length in *The Times*, deplored by Goethe as unnatural and by Wagner as artless, was admired not only by Byron but by all writers born since with one skin painfully too few, for whom Kafka spoke when he said that of such only Heinrich von Kleist (1777-1811) had truly transcended the poet's despair and "found the right solution". There is plenty of evidence in Byron's letters and journals to suggest that his own progress to Missolonghi was a willed hope that destiny would intervene to the same peaceful end. If he also hoped thereby for oblivion, he was being uncharitably naive, for the sacrificial hopelessness of his mis-

sion made certain that, even if nobody read a line of his poetry again, his immortality was sure.

So it was with Kleist. For if Byron drifted indifferently towards death - keeping his options on this world, we may fancy, ever so slightly ajar - Kleist compelled and exulted in death's arrival, running before it, opening every door and flooding the way with joy and light. The exact spot, occasion and death-companion were all selected in advance; the savage depressions which disturbed so much of his short life fell away in the hours preceding the short journey to Wannsee, and the autopsy afterwards recorded that the grey matter of the brain was unusually firm for a man greening death in this way.

Joachim Maass, in what appears to be the first full life translated into English, treats Kleist's death as the poet's final masterpiece, the crowning triumph, as it were, of his life. Kleist and Henriette skim stones across the water, dance like satyrs in and out of the fog as they finish their outdoor coffee and put away the rum. This doubtless damp and gentle Dionysiad is observed by the woman from the pub, who then leaves them. Almost immediately, Kleist fires both shots.

He had written eight stories of a dense, innovative and disconcerting simplicity (translated by David Luke and Nigel Reeves in *The Marquise of O and Other Stories*, Penguin, £2.25); and seven plays plus one fragment which together comprise what is regarded as German literature's most original dramatic oeuvre. It is these plays which, despite a recent *Prince of Homburg* at the National and a *Penthesilea* in Battersea, we have yet to measure adequately to the

dimensions of our stage. It should not be impossible, but until it is done we shall not know the half of him.

Maass's *Kleist* - first published in 1957 and revised in 1977 - is a good start. The English edition dispenses with notes, attributions and (more irritating) bibliography, but Maass is a gifted all-rounder who combines man, life and work in a critical narrative and describes a handful of unfamiliar masterpieces with an empathy which will compel English readers to want to know them better; in his hands *Amphytrion* is witty and *Kathchen of Heilbronn* sublime. That is a far-from-common gift in literary biographers.

Kleist is perhaps the most Prussian of great German poets - not in the spurred and pickle-helmeted sense by which the term "Prussian" is simplistically misunderstood today, but in his Junker's awareness of the individual's born duty to serve society and the state. This patriotism exploded into passionate Francophobia against Napoleon (but not against Rousseau, Molière and Montaigne, three mentors) during the invasion of Prussia in 1806, and confronted his own far from traditional restlessness with a violence that in the end destroyed him.

He was not an "autobiographical" writer, but the pursuit of justice and the defence of honour inform both his work and life. There is more than a touch of the chivalrous knight in this side of Kleist as a succession of high-waisted, neoclassical *belles-âmes* - Luise, Caroline, Wilhelmine, Marie, Ulrike, Madeli and Henriette - come to the fore and find the poet kneeling at their feet. Henriette was not the first to be

offered death, but she was the only one who said yes, so she got the part.

Kleist's characters, like their creator, live dangerously. Lives are at stake in every line of *The Betrothal in Santo Domingo* and its equally brilliant companion, *The Earthquake in Chile*. When tensions snap like twigs in a Kleist story, they set off the booby-traps of malign chance and the wrong people start to die: other people's children, girlfriends, wives, people in the street who are not even named. "I only made the verses," he protested, when people complained that *Penthesilea* was too bloody. "Believe me, I took the world as it is." Every evening in 1984 the news will prove him right.

He has also become the honorary original outsider, the *Ur-Alternativ*, the folk-hero of

Goethephobes, sublime man-child destroyed by complacent old boy. But for Goethe's refusal to back Kleist's genius with his own prestige, the argument goes, Kleist's course might have been very different. Kleist almost as great a disservice as Goethe, for one genius does not rise because an other falls. True, they quarrelled over Goethe's well-meaning and amateurish production of *The Broken Jug*, but Kleist gave more than as good as he got in return, and in print, and the differences between the two men were far more fundamental than those of age, embracing the very purpose of art and the nature of Nature itself. Goethe was the optimist of harmony and reconciliation; Kleist the realist for whom Reason alone was no longer

Analysis of intuition Musician sublime

Beethoven and the Voice of God
By Wilfred Mellers

(Faber, £20)

Beethoven is universally understood, which is why he is so difficult to understand. In most of his major works - the symphonies, quartets, concertos and sonatas - there are no words to help us. So what is he saying? Professor Mellers has the answer. Beethoven's music is a search for the "Hidden Song", a search conducted even in the earliest piano sonatas but becoming most intensive and fulfilled in the last years. The purpose of this book is to travel in pursuit and to find, particularly in the last movement of the last sonata and the *Missa solemnis*, Beethoven hearing the Voice of God.

The range of reference might seem to be justified by Mellers's contention that all mystical music, are talking about words or

time stopping, the sense of contact with the holy, the yearning for paradise, which cannot be attained because it lies in the past of idealized childhood. But if this is so, if all these paths to the divine are parallel, then they cannot meet.

One cannot, for example, explain very much about the Credo from the *Missa solemnis* in terms of Greek and Egyptian resurrection myths, tree symbolism and tarot cards.

Happily these are only Mellers's spines. As in the companion volume *Bach and the Dance of God* (1980), a great bulk of the text concerned with musical analysis of a traditional kind, carried out with zest, thoroughness and very plausible intuition. What

Mellers has to say about, for example, the A major Piano Sonata, Op 101, the Diabelli Variations and the puzzling Bagatelles will refresh anyone's response to these works, and there are potent remarks too thrown out about a whole range of pieces not subjected to detailed examination: *Fidelio*, the Seventh Symphony, the later quartets. If his theological extravagances can be overlooked - and they fall all too noticeably to interlock with the main matter - then Mellers can open us at least to the Voice of Beethoven.

Paul Griffiths

Operative answers

SOE

Special Operations Executive in the Far East

By Charles Cruckshank

(Oxford, £12.95)

Field Marshal Lord Slim was a cool, clear-sighted commander. The fact that in the autumn of 1944 he recommended that the British SOE should be replaced in the area of his 14th Army by its American equivalent, OSS, raises very serious questions many of which are now answered by Mr Cruckshank's cool, clear-sighted history. It is sad that at the end, weighing the question of SOE's achievement in this vast theatre, one is reminded of H. G. Wells's wounding assessment of the product of Henry James's novels: "a dead kitten and a piece of string".

Evidently, as might be expected, the fault did not lie with the men in the field. Mr Cruckshank's narrative discloses that courage and endurance were not the monopoly of our agents in Europe. But they lacked proper guidance. There are times, as one reads this tale of contradiction and confusion, when one feels that the authorities in London were as ignorant of conditions in the Far East as was their Prime Minister. Neither political nor military overlords come out of this story well.

It is a mistake not to be very clear, at the top, about the limiting factors which will affect a delicate clandestine organization like SOE. It was pressed, on all sides, to undertake sabotage, though this had never been its primary mission when the Executive was created. But sabotage was incredibly difficult in the Far East, so much so that the whole war produced only a few major instances. The most notable, moreover, was mounted from outside the theatre - the case of Colonel Lyon, who sailed a small craft from

Australia to Singapore, blew up Japanese shipping and sailed all the way back again, only, alas, to be captured and executed on his next expedition.

A general problem, affecting other activities besides sabotage, was the lack of a "sea to swim in", that support from local inhabitants without which, in the west, made France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Poland fruitful areas, but not Germany. Mr Cruckshank's analysis, country by country, shows that the British Empire left a sullen, hostile residue in Burma (though not among the hill tribes); that in Sumatra the natives were simply hostile; that French Indo-China was tortured by politics; and that in Malaya one stepped through a minefield.

When Churchill, in 1940, briefed the infant SOE to "set Europe ablaze" he did not have in mind such coups as that of Walter Fletcher, who towards the end of the war refreshed the Allies' treasury by some £77 million through working the Chinese black market and similar presidigations. He had in mind, for example, what Fletcher's colleagues proved well able to do - raise, arm and train guerrilla groups behind the enemy lines. Yet there was constant pressure to transfer guerrillas to the army and concentrate SOE on intelligence-gathering.

When the Japanese collapse set in SOE, having survived a rough passage, was organized in sufficient strength to be able to strike with effect against the retreating enemy as 14th Army advanced from Mandalay to Rangoon. With typical honesty to though this had never been its primary mission when the Executive was created. But sabotage was incredibly difficult in the Far East, so much so that the whole war produced only a few major instances. The most notable, moreover, was mounted from outside the theatre - the case of Colonel Lyon, who sailed a small craft from

Ronald Lewin

Doing justice to those who can no longer defend themselves

Impact Erebus

By Gordon Vette

with

John MacDonald

(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

On November 28, 1979, in broad daylight, Air New Zealand flight TE901, on a sightseeing flight to the Antarctic, flew at a height of 1,500 feet straight into the lower slopes of a snow-covered volcano on Ross Island, Mount Erebus. All 237 passengers and 20 crew were killed: the worst disaster to strike New Zealand since the end of the Second World War.

The report of the chief inspector of air accidents quickly found its probable cause in the decision of the commander to continue the flight at low level towards an area of poor

surface and horizon definition, when the crew were uncertain of their precise position, and their subsequent inability to detect the steeply rising terrain which interrupted the DC10's flight-path. In other words, our old friend "pilot error" was responsible. And yet passengers' photographs, taken downwards from side windows right up until impact and recovered from the wreck, with their bodies, in appalling conditions, showed the aircraft to have been flying in clear weather.

Such was the magnitude of the disaster and public disquiet that a New Zealand judge was appointed as a Royal Commission to inquire further. Mr Justice Mahon duly reported after taking evidence for six months. Very differently from the chief inspector, he found that none of the flight crew made any error which contributed to the disaster. *Impact*:

The existence and effects of polar whiteout were insufficiently known to anyone at Air New Zealand at the

time. Consequently, the crew were not briefed about it when preparing for their first Antarctic flight. When whiteout exists, by the interaction of sunlight, snow, cloud and reflection, it induces the belief in a pilot that he is flying over flat terrain with unlimited forward visibility, because it prevents change in the terrain level being perceived by him, even though the change may be as great as from sea level to a steep mountainside directly in the flight-path of his aircraft.

Had it not been for the persistence of Captain Vette and others in propounding the whiteout theory, and had it not been also for the methodical analysis by the judge of many related causal factors, the probable cause of the accident first determined by the chief inspector would not have been changed and the reputations of the flight crew restored. Eggshell, in the normal way, is not

more unlucky than the aircraft, much as the chief of staff of the departing English force was not the monopoly of our agents in Europe. But they lacked proper guidance. There are times, as one reads this tale of contradiction and confusion, when one feels that the authorities in London were as ignorant of conditions in the Far East as was their Prime Minister. Neither political nor military overlords come out of this story well.

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Forcing the pace

The campaign for electoral reform may become more lively if the Fawcett Society decides to join the rather sleepy organizations now making the case for proportional representation. The society is a direct descendant of the National Union for Women's Suffrage which earlier in the century used dramatic techniques to draw attention to its cause. More recently the Fawcett Society helped to draft the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts, and its chief interest in electoral reform is that it may allow more women to achieve office. Whether the society joins the reformers or not will depend on the outcome of a committee meeting in two weeks' time.

Snoopy, back

Snoopy, scourge of the Red Baron, has just acquired the ability to speak Welsh. The decision by Cardiff publisher Gwsg y Dref Wen to translate two of the books into the old tongue means that Snoopy can now bark in 23 languages, including Serbo-Croat, Chinese and Latin. In Welsh *That's how it goes*, Snoopy has become *Fel my mao*. Snoopy, and *The Ferocity of Snoopy*, is now *Ffwrnigwrdd Snoopy*. The Welshmen maintain it is only natural justice, for according to them America was discovered by Prince Madoc decades before Christopher Columbus was born.

• The Hotel Norwich, in Norwich, has put aside a wing for guests who snore. Strong snorers earn discounts and anyone with the so-called "Krakatoa rating" pays half price.

In the pink

The sumptuous treatment on Channel 4 of her best selling *The Far Pavilions* will not give M. M. Kaye quite the same thrill as her first sight of a cake made to celebrate the book's publication. The cake was made in Jaipur at a party for those embarked on a *Far Pavilions* tour which formed part of the launching jamboree. The cook had fashioned a replica of the book's cover. "Unfortunately," said Miss Kaye, "he had managed to get hold of the American paperback version published by Bantam. This bore the legend, 'Special introductory price: 95 cents', and guessing that the word 'special' was very relevant to the book, he had picked out the entire slogan in raised pink icing. I took it as a great compliment, which was what was intended."

BARRY FANTONI



OK, Guv?

The appointment of Sir Seewoosur Ramgoolam as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius entailed less manoeuvring than went on over the appointment of Sir Len Williams to the same post after Mauritius became independent in 1967. Sir John Rennie, the island's governor, had hoped to be appointed after the first post-independence election was held. But before the election the British Labour government sent out John Stonehouse, who decided that the constituency boundaries needed changing. When they were, the Mauritian Labour Party won the election. Its choice for Governor-General was Len Williams, general secretary of the British Labour Party. For some reason, the Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, hesitated in making the appointment. While it was still awaiting his signature, the political journalist Walter Terry broke the story. Len Williams threatened to call a press conference to explain the delay and was immediately appointed before he could make good his threat.

Slicing the pie

Robert Carver has just sliced a quarter of a million pounds off the asking price of his Suffolk mansion, Hintlesham Hall, which in 11 years he changed from a dilapidated ruin into a magnificent restaurant, cookery school and home, from £750,000 to £500,000. Hampshire, the agent, says it is confident of an early sale.

End game

As the final of the world chess championship draws near, Bobby Fischer, the American who won in Iceland 12 years ago, continues to live in cheap hotels in Pasadena, California, under assumed names. He turns down million-dollar offers to play matches and survives mainly on royalty cheques from the chess books he has written. Friends say that Fischer believes he may be under Soviet surveillance and is a possible target for a KGB assassination attempt.

PHS

Falklands: a half-measure solution

by Sir Philip Goodhart

"Today brings new hope to your country," said Mrs Thatcher in a message of goodwill to Raúl Alfonsín, when he assumed the presidency of Argentina. "When there's a will, there's a way," replied the new president. But the problem of the sovereignty of the Falklands remains.

There can be no doubt of President Alfonsín's personal commitment to sovereignty. During General Galtieri's invasion of 1982, Raúl Alfonsín described the operation as "an illegitimate act by an illegal government in a just cause". On the day that he took office, President Alfonsín declared: "Our undeniable object is, and will always be, the regaining of the islands and the definitive confirmation of the right of our nation to its sovereign territory." Meanwhile, our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have made it plain, in public and in private, that the sovereignty of the Falklands is not negotiable.

One of the guests at President Alfonsín's inauguration was President Belaúnde Terry of Peru. The Peruvians have shown some interest in the concept of a partitioned sovereignty for the Falklands. They have noted that inhabitants of the Falklands are largely concentrated in the East Falklands, while the West Falklands and the adjoining islets are almost entirely uninhabited. Partition would involve the abandonment of

the Argentine claim to sovereignty over the East Falklands, while we would accept Argentine claims to sovereignty over the West Falklands.

The basis for this suggestion of a partitioned sovereignty is simple enough. No British government could lightly abandon the Falkland Islanders, and no Argentine government can drop its national claim to the islands. Both countries have invested too much emotional capital in the islands to give any credibility to legal haggling over old claims and counterclaims.

Clearly, the arrival of Argentine forces to occupy the West Falklands would add to the problems and the dangers in the South Atlantic, but in an interview that he gave to *The Observer*, President Alfonsín revived the idea of a leaseback, and any recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the West Falklands would have to be accompanied by a leaseback arrangement for a transition period. At some time during that transition period, the Argentine flag could be flown in the West Falklands, or West Malvinas, and a handful of Argentine administrators could be added to the very small staff needed to oversee the empty island.

In order to ensure that some future Argentine government did not use a partition agreement as a springboard for renewed claims to the rest of the Falklands,

the British government could ask President Alfonsín's administration to put any agreement to the Argentine people in a referendum, in order to show that it was acceptable to the majority and not just to one set of ministers. In France, in 1961 and 1962, two referendums effectively removed the Algerian issue from French politics, and an Argentine referendum on the Falklands might have a similar stabilizing impact.

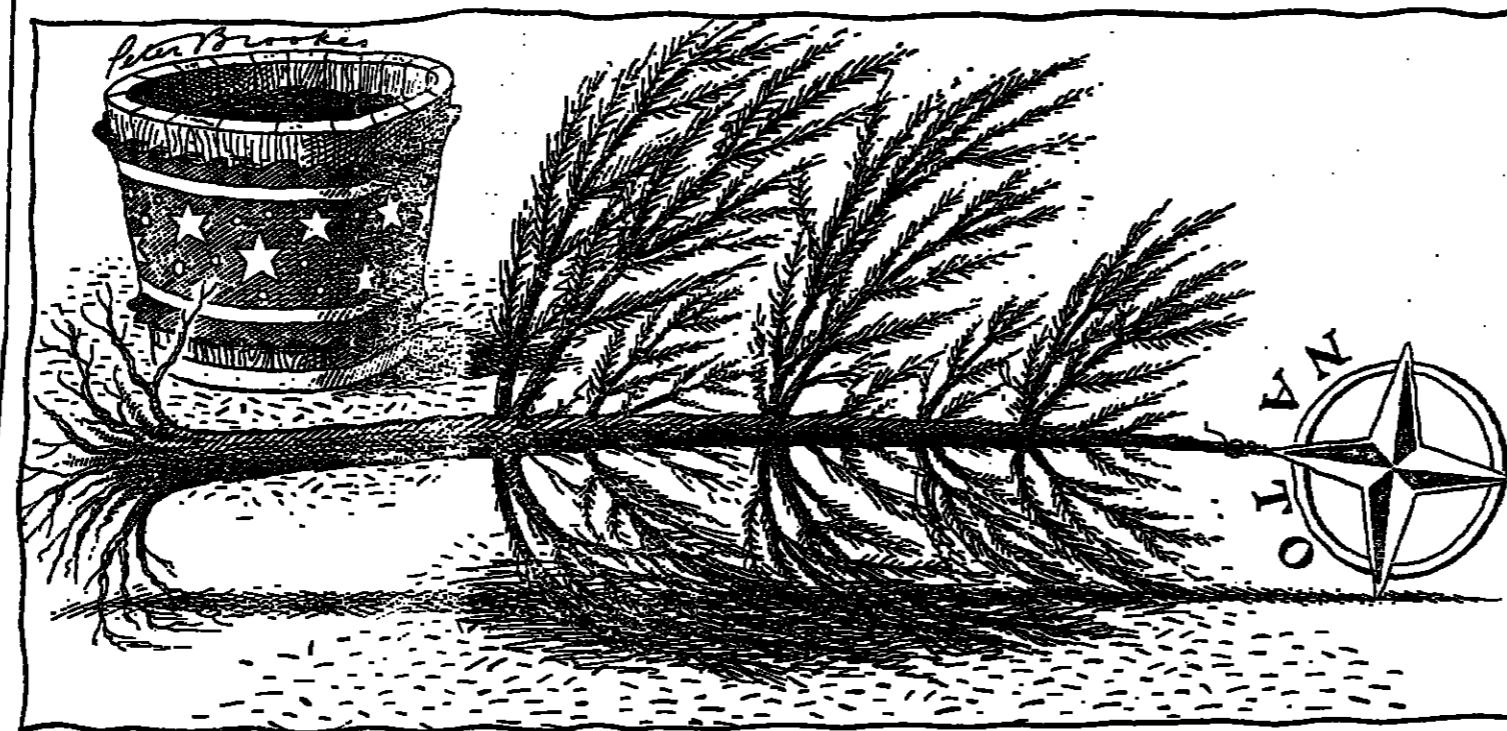
The division of sovereignty, combined with temporary leaseback of the western half of the islands, could then provide a platform for negotiations about fishing rights and mineral rights under the sea - matters that can properly be settled by negotiation, while the issue of sovereignty cannot.

Under the heading "Moral of the Work", Winston Churchill wrote at the beginning of his *History of the Second World War*: "In war: Resolution. In Defeat: Defiance. In Victory: Magnanimity. In Peace: Goodwill." President Alfonsín's inauguration marks the final victory of Mrs Thatcher over the junta. British discussion of the concept of a partitioned sovereignty for the Falklands could be interpreted as a gesture of magnanimity and goodwill.

The author is Conservative MP for Beckenham.

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Frederick Bonnard on the need to stop the transatlantic drift



Brussels

The American medium-range missiles have begun to arrive in Europe: the protest movements have registered their objections without too great an effect; the Soviet Union has conceded defeat by walking out of arms control negotiations. At their year-end meeting, Nato's foreign ministers could have been celebrating. Instead, a creeping concern is now evident in the alliance.

At the suggestion of Leo Tindemans, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, the Nato Council decided to review its policies towards the East and determine a common line of action. The permanent representatives of Nato member countries will meet next Wednesday to start the process and are due to submit their suggestions to the foreign ministers' next meeting, in Washington, this May. Ministers were, however, sharply divided about the usefulness of the exercise; the proposal has shown up some awkward stresses in the alliance.

Most of the European allies, believing they cannot afford to let confrontation solidify into a permanent ice pack, say immediate action is needed. Acutely aware of the anxieties of western public opinion, they expect pressure from their parliaments on this. Others, particularly the United States, maintain the alliance must do nothing to reward the Soviet Union for walking out of the negotiations. US sources point out that there is a danger of the allies being made to look ridiculous and weak by too eagerly seeking accommodation. They considered

Nato's New Year task: restoring its crumbling unity

the report unlikely to break much new ground but agreed to go along with the proposal, albeit with caution.

One cause of the present uneasiness is that while arms-control negotiations were continuing, senior US officials maintained almost permanent contact with their allies, with monthly, later fortnightly briefings and consultation at Nato and in several capitals, on the progress of the negotiations, which resulted in a cohesive foreign policy approach. But with the arms negotiations at a halt, this intimate consultation process has also ceased.

Most of the European allies, believing they cannot afford to let confrontation solidify into a permanent ice pack, say immediate action is needed. Acutely aware of the anxieties of western public opinion, they expect pressure from their parliaments on this. Others, particularly the United States, maintain the alliance must do nothing to reward the Soviet Union for walking out of the negotiations. US sources point out that there is a danger of the allies being made to look ridiculous and weak by too eagerly seeking accommodation. They considered

Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries.

An obvious possible future venue for negotiation is the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, due to start on January 17. There are others, such as the United Nations Committee for Disarmament, still meeting regularly in Geneva, and the United Nations itself in New York. The review will also make contingency plans for joint attitudes and action for unforeseen developments such as the crises over Afghanistan and Poland.

The timing is vital, in view of the effect of the run-up to the presidential election in the United States, on both the US and Soviet positions. European officials believe that the American public at present supports direct action such as that in Grenada; Europeans are therefore wary of electioneering language which may have uncalculated fallout in the Kremlin.

Senior Nato officials consider that the leadership problem in the Soviet Union will result in a cautious but rigid Soviet attitude.

Though it is thought that the Soviet Union is seriously worried about its relations with the US, the Brezhnev era with its "detente" symbol is definitely over; there will be little capacity for compromise.

The Soviet armed forces and their backers in the Kremlin may exercise a veto power over proposals for halting or reducing their own missile deployment and it would need strong political leadership, which may be absent now, to overcome this. There is also so much antipathy in the Kremlin to the Reagan administration that Soviet leaders will not want to help his campaign by presenting him with a foreign policy success. Nato analysts believe that the Russians tend to take a long-term view and prefer to move slowly; they therefore consider that any major change before the US elections in November is very unlikely.

The review of Nato policy is intended to cover this gap. It will point out once more the defensive nature of allied military preparations and, at the same time, emphasize the genuine desire for a stable relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As well as the aims of reducing the Soviet feeling of insecurity and simultaneously reassuring western people while missile deployment continues, there is a third purpose. The review will try to ensure that the allied cohesion gained by the close consultation process during the arms control negotiations is not now lost.

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Strumming up support for a change in the law

Kay and Mr Helm, who recently changed the name of their act from "Guitar Music by the Dossers" to "The Dissident Buskers", have suffered from the criminalization of their professional activities in England by virtue of by-laws and legislation prohibiting obstruction of the highway or trespass (railways, underground).

The Commission concluded, however, that the applicants had not "substantiated their claim that they are 'outlawed', having managed to avoid 'serious confrontation with the police and prosecution' for some time by their mobility"; nor had they presented convincing evidence of "severe ill-treatment" or discrimination by state authorities as defined under various articles of the relevant convention.

Enforcement of the obstruction laws under which buskers most often face prosecution is usually at police discretion. Until relatively recently, the Dissidents write, "a degree of tolerance was exercised by police on the street which allowed professional buskers to operate



legally despite their uncertain legal status.

"But tolerance is a dangerous thing: a change in social climate or a different hand on the reins of power and the tolerance can be withdrawn, leaving those who were merely tolerated with no protection from the logical consequences of the law."

Bongo Mike and Jeremy have a great deal more to say on the subject of situation art, high versus low culture, and the like. I have known them for a year now, and I still have no idea whether they are entirely serious or whether their occasional pomposity and studied idiosyncrasies are really an elaborate send-up of the

conventional world they have so upbraidedly rejected.

Do they really mean it, for example, when they write: "Each performance situation is surrounded by certain particular archetypes; the lesser artist remains imprisoned by them, the greater artist rises above them"? And is the average busker's day really conducive to rumination on "the oriental concept of 'freedom from opposites'", entailing "freedom from the parcelling up by mankind of his environment along rigidly dualistic lines of distinction..."? Is an alleged gap between "high" and "low" culture indeed "the most socially disastrous polarity of all those generated by the dualistic, fragmentary tendency in society"? A more realistic polarity, if polarity there must be, is between the likes of Bongo Mike and Extremely Frank Jeremy, who are indisputably professional artists, however unorthodox, and the newer breed of "busker", usually on the young side and often a music student, strumming round the Underground for pin money or performing by appointment in Covent Garden.

If nothing else, a recorded anthology of street music to be issued by Risk It records in February ought to advance their cause, whatever that may be. Theirs is the title track: *It's a Crime* (to play music in the streets). Meanwhile, Bongo Mike notes wryly, foreign-language pamphlets designed by the British Tourist Authority to entice overseas visitors to London feature a sketch of a busker on the cover.

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Tony Samstag

Philip Whitehead

Why I grieve for Leonard Arthur

Some deaths clutch at the heart. On Christmas Day died one of the finest men I have ever known. Leonard Arthur had faced, in rapid succession, the two worst ordeals a medical man could endure. He had been in the dock, charged with the attempted murder of one of the handicapped children to whom he had devoted his life. Eighteen months later, he discovered that he had a brain tumour, and was to be the fully-conscious witness of his own slow decline.

All this he bore with fortitude, even serenity. It would be worth recording for a public which heard of his death only in the sensational tones of the tabloid front pages - "Down's Case Baby Doctor Dead".

But it is his life I want to remember before the pressure group life took a hand. Leonard Arthur could have been many things after he qualified at the Middlesex Hospital. He could have risen in consultancy or teaching in the metropolis. He had married the daughter of the eminent neurologist, Lord Brain; such a couple could have stayed close to the glittering prizes. Instead, they chose service far afield. As a national service medical officer during the Korean war, he volunteered for front-line service. He worked for a time in Nigeria. Then the Arthur's settled in the Derbyshire village of Church Broughton, raised their six children, and became part of that small army of permanent volunteers which keeps rural society on the march.

Dr Arthur, consultant paediatrician, entered the lives of many thousands of children stricken by disease or handicap. He never left them.

He was the very model of what the National Health Service should be: humane, tenacious, principled.

These three qualities shone through his work. He knew the dangers of size and remoteness. He knew that the volunteer can sometimes inspire the parts of a health service which bureaucrats cannot reach. So you came upon him, as I first did, late at night launching some new group based on felt need - readers and teachers for dyslexic children, riding lessons for the handicapped, social clubs for parents under extreme stress. He knew that for the human face of medicine, a community must turn its own features to the glass. He was tenacious in his fight for resources, human and material.

When some colleagues flagged

seeing the Derbyshire district treated, in NHS priorities, as the fringe of a fringe, he persuaded them to stay on. How else, he argued, could the imbalances ever be removed?

Above all, he knew there could never be a National Health Service without universality, suffused with altruism. So he led by example. His word was the clinic, not the consulting room. He took no private patients, gave no thought to the "market value" of his exceptional gifts. He wanted everyone to have the best that could be provided, on the basis of need. There are still thousands like him, happy to ignore the new world of market values. But it was his fate to be singled out as the focus of a court case which went to the very heart of medical ethics.

The Arthur case made legal history. The man who had helped so many victims of handicap was linked with just one, newborn, abandoned by its parents, severely

The author was Labour MP for Derby, North, 1970-83.

John P. Harris

How I shall rue our street names

Near Clermont l'Hérault

The locals are delighted. Not me, though. The news has come round that we are going to have street names. The municipal council (nine members, thus 11 per cent of the population) spent most of their last meeting surrounded by different samples of name plates, adjourning at a deadlock - three councillors for each of the three tendencies: elegant sobriety, multicoloured gaiety, and austere economy. Later on they will have to choose the names, which should keep them going for many a winter evening.

There isn't really any hurry. From the middle ages up until about 1930 the population of the village, halfway between Montpellier and Béziers, was around 200. They got on perfectly well without street names. Now we're down to 80... but you can't stop progress. We have neon street lighting, main drainage and a GIVE WAY sign where the avenue of plane trees joins the very minor road leading somewhere else, so street names had to come.

It's easy to see what will happen.

Eh bien, pardon, Madame, I'm looking for the rue du 4 Janvier.

"Well, you've got the wrong village, young man. This is Saint-Fulcran-de-Fobis, and you want Saint-Fulcran-de-Pouzolles. It's round the other side of the hill. Just follow that road..."

That is a familiar dialogue here. The other Saint-Fulcran is a great big agglomeration of 300 inhabitants, with street names since 1960. Great big names too: airmen and men of letters. You go down the Boulevard Saint-Exupéry, six houses long and just wide enough for a delivery van to scratch both its sides generously, to choose among the Avenue Louis Blériot, the Impasse Jean Racine and the rue Marcel Proust, the other end of which is a madeline's throw from the Place Jean Mermoz. (A really well-thrown madeline would sail across the Place, go down the Avenue Gustave Flaubert and land well inside the postman's vineyard.)

Of course I shan't tell my correspondents the name, whatever it turns out to be. It would only puzzle the postman.

Philip Whitehead

Why I grieve for

Leonard Arthur

handicapped and grievously sick, for whom he was alleged to have prescribed "nursing care only". From accusations by an anonymous informer to Life, Dr Arthur was taken to Leicester Crown Court to answer, not just for himself but for the awesome responsibilities of his profession. Those who sought the case were not moved by the bewilderment and anger of the

Leonard Arthur: compassion was all thousands of disabled people he had treated, nor



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PRESSURES OF WELFARE

When the rain comes down, it should be no surprise to see everyone in sight struggling to get their umbrellas up. The world-wide deluge of recession has naturally caused most countries to experience strains of adjustment which have much in common with each other. But most countries, and Britain more than most, find it too easy to overlook the common factors, and regard the experience as a crisis peculiar to themselves - a phenomenon connected with Thatcherism or the demoralization of the Labour Party, and not just one variation on a broader theme. But it is worth noting that the umbrellas have been going up all over Europe, because their condition and colour, and the relative efficiency with which they unfold, may be informative about the nature of the downpour, and the best means of minimizing the drenching.

It is common knowledge that high unemployment and alarms about inflation and controlling public expenditure have been general in Europe, and indeed in the developed world, since the late seventies. Time of onset and vigour of response have of course differed from country to country, but it is striking how closely our own experience has paralleled that in a number of neighbouring countries. And last year in a cluster of general elections, in Britain, West Germany and Norway (with another election in Denmark likely to be added to the series later this month), the electorates have endorsed an approach to social and economic policy that we might in our provincial way identify as Thatcherite.

In Holland and Belgium, governments of the centre-right, determined to act against inflation, have met and weathered concerted challenges from public sector unions (claiming more or less seriously to be striking in defence of welfare standards) of a kind that has often been predicted here since 1979, but never materialized even when the health workers' dispute of 1982 provided what might have appeared a perfect opportunity.

The simplest, though possibly the profoundest, lesson to be drawn from all this is that once again it appears that voters in mature democracies will accept a convincingly-argued case from their leaders that painful policies are required. There are minor signs of political polarization in some of the countries concerned, but essentially the pain of adaptation has not yet threatened the system, as a comparable shock might well have done in regimes not based on consent.

Welfare provision has been the most painful area for the

scaling down of public expectations. Once the mirage of limitless economic growth dissolved, some such shock became inevitable. A recent OECD paper showed that since 1980 public expenditure on pensions, health, education and other income maintenance rose almost twice as fast as GDP in member countries - pensions being by far the most costly component. In West Germany, one of the highest spenders of all, the general election set the seal on the voters' acceptance on a sharp reversal in the welfare policies of a century, accomplished by the Christian Democrats but initiated by their Social Democratic predecessors.

The urgency of the crisis tends to confuse the straightforward alignments of left and right. There is a symbolic aspect to the fact that even the Social Democratic government of Sweden, the country where public social provision perhaps reached its zenith, was forced before Christmas to abandon its election promises and introduce an emergency budget cutting pensions in real terms, raising patients' contributions to health costs and removing most food subsidies. The Socialist government in France (where the worst effects of recession are only now beginning to be apparent, and where state welfare provision has traditionally been limited) learned at an early stage to limit its commitments to lame-ducks and come down hard on wage inflation.

The British Government's cuts in social provision are relatively modest in the context of what some of our neighbours have done. That is partly because we have less to cut. Total public welfare spending in Britain, as in the United States, is among the lowest in Western industrialized nations. It represented less than 20 per cent of our GDP at the end of the 1970s, compared with over 30 per cent in Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark. And while the Scandinavian countries, West Germany, the United States (and above all Japan) face acute problems in the near future because the number of pensioners is rising faster than the number of productive workers, Britain has already coped with the worst of its "bulge" of dependents for this century. The bleak projections of last year's "Think Tank" report, owed as much to its assumptions about defence spending as to its forecasts of actual social need.

Public spending is irrevocably difficult to hold in check, of course. Our crisis may not involve as painful an adjustment as some others, but it still warrants serious and frank

ON THE ONE HAND BUT NOT ON THE OTHER

The Soviet leaders would like to proceed with their dual policy of encouraging disruptive peace demonstrations in the West while crushing all unofficial actions in their own domain. Several of the members of the Moscow Group to Establish Trust have been imprisoned or exiled. Their contacts with Western groups provide little protection, as was shown yet again by the recent arrest of Mrs Olga Medvedkova on the absurd charge of assaulting a policeman.

In Eastern Europe the authorities have more difficult problems to contend with. In his New Year address Mr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said that the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe had brought "probably the most dangerous period of postwar development", but Protestant pastors and Roman Catholic priests have urged their parishioners not to sign government petitions which ask workers to express their welcome for the Soviet missiles, which are being installed in retaliation, by promising to work an extra day every month to help pay for them. Exiling or imprisoning individual protesters is more tricky since the unofficial "Swords into Ploughshares" movement is supported by the

established churches. Nevertheless, the regime continues its attempts at repression. Last month a New Zealand CND member working in Britain who visited the East Berlin group called Women for Peace was arrested on the border but released after diplomatic protests. The homes of those she visited were ransacked by police and four members of the peace group were detained.

In Czechoslovakia even government spokesmen have seemed reluctant to accept the basing of Soviet intermediate nuclear weapons in their country. The Prime Minister, Mr Lubomir Strosgal, said that the decision was "forced in the interest of the nation's defence capability". In November about twenty members of the Charter-77 human rights movement were taken into police custody and threatened with ten-year prison terms for subversion should they protest against the missiles. Charter-77 protested in a letter to the Czechoslovak leaders that their support for Western peace movements now seemed "not an expression of esteem for civil responsibility but exploitation of a tool used only to weaken the other side". An appeal to peace protesters in the West, signed also by Rudolf Batarek and

The workers protest at falling living standards caused partly by the military budget, but they deny that expenditure on arms can be blamed on the West because "it was the Soviet Union that began with the deployment of SS missiles although it is not threatened by anyone". On previous evidence it will be the peace protesters who will be under the greatest threat.

Catholics in China

From the Very Reverend Canon J. Crozier

Sir, Referring to the Church in China (December 20) David Bonavia writes: "relations with Catholics in China are blocked by the Vatican's refusal to recognize the Peking-appointed hierarchy, which denies its authority. This is a consequence of Rome's continued relations with the Church in Taiwan".

The Peking hierarchy is the Patriotic Association formally established by the Communist government in July, 1957. Forty-two bishops were ordained in this schismatic church. Few priests and

lay persons joined this organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The Church in Taiwan however is in full communion with Rome.

With regard to the Catholic hierarchy of China, some are prisoners of conscience, others are in exile. Typical members are Ignatius Kung, SJ, Bishop of Shanghai, and Dominic Tang, SJ, Bishop of Canton. They were arrested in 1958 and, without trial or sentence, imprisoned.

Towards the end of his term, in 1980, the senior police officer asked Bishop Tang: "What is your attitude to the Papacy?" He simply answered: "No Pope, no Catholic Church." The officer reported that the Bishop was a good man but

politically confused. He was released but told he was no longer considered the Bishop of Canton.

In the year Dominic Tang was ordained Bishop, Mother Teresa founded her order of missionaries of charity to politics (December 22) prompting me to suggest that clerics really would advance the lot of mankind - and perhaps attract people to their churches - if they addressed themselves more to theological teaching and the fundamentals of faith, about which they should be well informed and have much to offer, and less to pronouncements on military, economic and political matters, about which they are too often only partially instructed or abysmally ignorant.

I refer in particular to the recent

visit to Namibia by five Anglican bishops and Mr Terry Waite,

Yours faithfully,

J. CROZIER,
1 Radley Road,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
December 21.

Spending by local agreement

From the Leader of Sheffield City Council

Sir, In your leaders of December 17 and 24 you once again warn the Government of the folly of their proposals to take powers to directly determine the levels of expenditure, quality of services and budget of local authorities. The consistent stand taken by *The Times* on this issue is to be warmly welcomed and would be ignored with folly by the Cabinet.

However, with the publication of the Bill, it is equally dangerous for any hint to be given that, whilst the general principle of removing local democracy and the power of people to determine their own needs and services at a local level is sacrosanct, it can be justified against what the Secretary of State described on a recent television broadcast as "the loony authorities", whose political complexion is undesirable.

This notion that there are "acceptable" and "unacceptable" political opinions within our democratic framework is not only worrying but extremely dangerous. If removing local democracy within our pluralistic state is undesirable, then equally it must be so for those "selected" councils whose historic needs and level of rates places them in the Secretary of State's "hit list".

If this were not true, then democracy would not depend on the voting habits of the local or national electorate but on the acceptability of the outcome to those who wish to retain power in their own hands.

This doctrine, which has led dictatorships across the world to justify their actions, leads governments to believe that their overall objective is more important than the means by which they obtain them.

On a purely pragmatic level it is absurd nonsense to believe that there are a group of local authorities whose non-adherence to good advice from the centre has put them beyond the pale and whose actions place them in a category outside the normal bounds of reasonableness.

It is a simple fact that for most authorities on the Secretary of State's "unacceptable" selective list no rate increase at all would be necessary from April 1984, if it were not for the "hold back" penalty system which is intended to bludgeon the local electorate into rejecting those councils putting forward a programme based on no cuts in services or substantial job losses.

There is, therefore, one simple answer to the question of high rate increases. It is to remove the penalty system altogether and allow the interplay of market forces and the democratic accountable electoral system to take their course.

Yours sincerely,

D. BLUNKEFF, Leader,
Sheffield City Council,
Leader's Office,
Town Hall,
Sheffield.

December 21.

Heard to be done

From the Director General of the International Hospital Federation

Sir, I can well believe Mr Daly's claim (December 30) that the rates charged by members of his International Association of Conference Interpreters (AICI) are between 15 and 30 times higher than Italian court rates.

Generally speaking, the quality of AICI interpreters is certainly good, but I hope Mr Daly may ponder whether his trade union is not in danger of pricing itself out of the market with the very high rates that it charges, plus expenses for travel and accommodation.

I know that these extremely high charges either deter some international organizations from providing simultaneous translation at all (particularly for smaller meetings where the cost cannot be spread among a high number of fee-paying registrants) or encourage them to look for help elsewhere than from AICI members.

Yours faithfully,

MILES HARDIE, Director General,
International Hospital Federation,
126 Albert Street, NW1.
December 30.

Educating lawyers

From Mr Charles P. Reed

Sir, The thrust of Roger Scruton's article, "Laying down the law" (December 20), is reminiscent of Sir Walter Scott's famous observation: "A lawyer without history or literature is a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect" (*Guy Mannering*).

Mr Scruton argues for a broader education for our potential judges (the barristers), embracing something more than the mere study and practice of law. In this way, he believes that the "creative genius" of judges in untangling the knots of human conflict will be boosted.

Perhaps, however, I would suggest that a more practical and likely method of achieving this laudable aim would be to broaden

Letters to the Editor

Eagle Star

From Mr. B. J. Tweddell, Secretary of the Eagle Star

A mutual insurance company is somewhat like a co-operative. There is no reason why this could not have been done by the board of Eagle Star.

The life insurance and pension funds are sufficiently large to have made this possible. One might mention that the Norwich Union is of a similar size to Eagle Star and was successfully mutualized long ago. It is now proof against takeover.

There is an additional reason for concern at the unedifying fight for Eagle Star. There is a prospect of a life insurance company being taken over by a tobacco company. Can we believe in this event, that non-smokers will be given fair terms for their life insurance premiums?

Yours faithfully,

PATRICK CARROLL,
The City University,
Northampton Square, EC1.

January 1.

From Lord Moyne

Sir, Besides the injustices of takeover bids condemned by the general manager of Eagle Star in his letter of December 31, there are other aspects which can be criticized.

Let him, his employer and his shareholders be reminded that the company has its assets in the United States and elsewhere. The shareholders are entitled to receive their dividends in dollars. The company is not entitled to do this.

It is a close relative of mine who owns shares in Eagle Star. He makes a fortune against making money from tobacco, whether consumed in this country or across the Atlantic. She will be obliged to sell her shares and go into the life insurance company.

Surely, Sir, the inevitable result of such takeovers is the creation of conglomerates in which shareholders lose all responsibility as they are marched towards larger and larger entities ready to be taken over, as Marx foretold, by the state, which could happen at the whim of the first-past-the-post electoral majority. The Conservative Party rightly emphasizes its concern for small businesses but appears supine in this issue.

The present drift by takeovers towards huge disparate concerns is surely politically unhealthy, apart from any question of monopoly.

Yours faithfully,

PETER HOUSE,
Decembe

From Mr. J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist Party)

Sir, Members of the Department of Metallurgy and Science of Materials at Oxford have determined (*The Times*, December 23) the date of the Crucifixion on the assumption of a lunar eclipse which appears to be mentioned in the report of Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, which M. R. James in printing it called "a late document".

Will they let us know (1) why they think the phenomenon is ignored in the synoptic gospels which (apparently) report a 3-hour total solar eclipse, and (2) whether their essay is a fair specimen of the evaluation of evidence in their department?

I am, Sir, etc.

J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.

December 30.

Clarification on Sellafield

From the Secretary of State for the Environment

Sir, Dr John Tweddell (December 30) claims to find a contradiction in my statement to the House of Commons on December 21 about Sellafield.

There is no such contradiction. The National Radiological Protection Board has conducted an examination of all the possible routes by which people in the area could be exposed to the radioactivity washed up from the sea. They concluded that the radioactivity concerned posed no hazard "to the general population of the area".

When I used this phrase I meant, and I believe the House of Commons understood, people living and working in that part of West Cumbria. On the other hand, NRPB are concerned that if someone were to go on the beach and handle contaminated items then they could exceed the annual dose limit for the skin.

The time this would take would clearly depend on the level of radioactivity in the particular sample. In one case it would have been as short as 10 to 15 minutes and in other cases a few hours. But these particular exposures were easily avoidable and it was sensible to warn the public of the risk.

The published reports by the National Radiological Protection Board and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which are freely available from those bodies, contain the numbers which Dr Tweddell appears to be seeking.

Yours sincerely,
PATRICK JENKIN,
2 Marsham Street, SW1.
December 30.

Date of Crucifixion

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Unionist Party)

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I am, Sir, etc.

J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.

December 30.

Eleanor statuary

From Lady Almey

Sir, I must add my strong support to Dr Kahn (December 12) for the preservation and restoration of the historic Eleanor crosses and in particular for the one at Hardinsgate, near Northampton. The top 1ft to 2ft of this cross has been missing for well over 30 years, yet detailed drawings exist of the complete cross as it was in 1820 in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, a copy of which is in the library of the Northamptonshire Record Society at Delapre Abbey.

If efforts are being made to restore the cross it would immeasurably add to its beauty if the top could be restored to its original design at the same time.

Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH ALMENY,
Winston House,
Boughton,
Northampton.
December 29.

Prosecution by stores

From Miss Ysobel M. Hale

Sir, When I was young and innocent, some 75 years ago, I was taught: "He who prigs what isn't his, when he's caught, he goes to prison."

It was as simple as that!

Yours faithfully,
YSOBEL M. HALE,
The Old Vicarage,
Moulsoe,
Oxfordshire.
December 29.

Sobering thought

مكتبة الأصل

THE ARTS

Records: Paul Griffiths and John Higgins close the account

Twilit wonders

Boulez makes immediate

Wagner: *Götterdämmerung*, Solti/Dresden Staatskapelle/Janowski, EMI 301 917-408 (8 records)

Levit: *Faust*, Symphony, Lee Protzman, Philadelphia/Mutti, EMI SLS 14357/03

Lizz: *Christus*, Soloists, Darmstadt Music Union Choir/Cologne PO/Heinz Panzer, DG 0180 075 (4 records)

Dukas: *Ariane et Barbe-Bleue*, Soloists/ New York Radio/Jordan, Erato/Conifer NUM 750633 (3 records)

A *Ring* that started in triumph has ended in magnificence mixed with confusion: the story of Marek Janowski's recording matches all too well that of the work itself. Where his *Rheingold* and *Walküre* were almost universally admired, his *Siegfried* already appeared problematic and his new *Götterdämmerung* is a twilight indeed, if one that sometimes seems to be involving galaxies in its downfall.

What rocks the foundations of this *Götterdämmerung* is also what proved most valuable in the earlier operas: Mr Janowski's perception of the orchestral score as a potent narrative thread. And, if this now works against the strength of the performance, the fault is partly Wagner's, for in *Die Walküre* the orchestra is a projection of the minds of the characters, whereas in *Götterdämmerung* it is much more the aural setting for an epic. A quickening excitement in the dialogue between Siegmund and Sieglinde, therefore, has a real grounding in the dramatic situation, whereas an extravagant tragic manner in this final opera - in the interlude before the Brünnhilde-Waltraute scene, for example, or in the funeral music for Siegfried - can sound intolerably vulgar.

On the positive side, the Dresden orchestra continue to provide some of the most sheerly beautiful Wagnerian sounds to have been heard through loudspeakers, and the cast is generally good: The pathetic, unknowing Siegfried of this opera is possibly René Kollo's best part, and Jeanine Altmeyer sees through to the end her palpably human, suffering Brünnhilde. Outstanding among the rest is the fearsome, ebony-smooth and

obdurate Hagen of Matti Salminen.

Set beside Wagner's, Liszt's seems a more human art in its admission of contradiction and variety of taste. New recordings of two major works emphasize the difference. The *Faust Symphony* may find justification for a split personality in its portrayal successively of Faust, Gretchen and Mephistopheles, but its massive strengths are not so easily explained. Indeed, they almost tear the music apart, especially in a powerful performance under Riccardo Muti that needs this conductor's firm hand to keep it on target when so much is being so furiously staked.

The oratorio *Christus* is a still more variable work, going all the way from the sublime to the appallingly sentimental, from the awesomely majestic to the trite. In fact, it is not really a "work" at all but rather a collection of episodes relating to each other as might the parts of a cathedral built over several centuries. A recording provides the ideal opportunity to explore this pantomimic edifice, and the lack of star names should deter no one: this is a very thoughtful and positive performance, an act of irregular faith as much as Liszt's in composing the thing.

Another act of faith is embodied in the new recording, the first ever, of Dukas's largest work, his opera *Ariane et Barbe-Bleue*. Setting Massenet's only a few years after *Pelléas*, Dukas was naturally very aware of Debussy's opera, he even quotes it. However, his musical and emotional solidity is far from Debussy - as far as Richard Strauss, or Massenet, or Franck, or (in premonition) Messiaen, all of whom are called to mind at various points. If the work still has an atmosphere entirely of its own, that is probably because Dukas was so deeply involved in his heroine's quest for truth and integrity, whatever the cost. *Ariane* is a fairytale with a moral, and a score of great splendour. With a cast led by the imperious mezzo Katherine Cieslak, and with vital conducting from Armin Jordan, the recording is an important addition to the repertory of the gramophone, especially when this is an opera that takes place so much in the mind. P.G.

Concerts

Le Nouveau Quatuor Purcell Room

Telemann has had such a raw deal in the past from generations of musicologists seemingly convinced that because he wrote so much he must have been writing drivel - an attitude enshrined in successive editions of *Grove's Dictionary* until the most recent revision - that it is good to find, just as he is getting his due from scholars as a strikingly original figure among the mid-eighteenth century ferment of musical styles, a new performing group is basing itself on his work.

Le Nouveau Quatuor has adapted its name from a set of pieces Telemann published in 1738: harpsichord, flute, violin and gamba form its basis, but, since Telemann's instrumentations are rarely as simple as they seem, so too the quartet added a fifth member, the lutenist Nigel North, for this concert.

Jones/McMahon

Wigmore Hall

The two-piano recital, like the two-piano composition, is a strange creature, making unusually testing demands on both audience and performers. How, for example, to find a just balance between the intimacy and extroversion of the medium? How to tune in and pace one's listening?

Martin Jones and Richard McMahon, who have recorded the complete Rachmaninov music for two pianos, took up the challenge on Tuesday. Rachmaninov himself stood at the centre of the evening with his Second Suite. I have heard more mercurial, effervescent

performances; but, if Jones and McMahon did not quite make notes and nerves tingle in the March and Tarantella, then their characteristic compressed energy and steely simultaneity redoubled the energy of the Waltz, charging every second of its inner voices.

It was this brilliance of dexterity combined with carefully heard voicing that made their Grainger/Gershwin opening so successful. They have recently recorded Percy Grainger's Fantasy on *Porgy and Bess* on Oriana, and they now have to a nicely Gershwin's refracted image: blurred here, tinted there, toyed with or gaudily framed by Grainger's own voracious appetite for rhythmic multiplicity and harmonic teasing.

Hilary Finch

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Boulez: *Rituel, Eccl/Multiples*, BBCSO/Ensemble InterContemporain/Boulez, CBS 74108, *La Passion Live d'orgue*, Jennifer Bate, Unicorn-Kanchana DLP 5028, *Kochcha: Seven Stars Symphony*, Monte Carlo PO/Myret, EMI ASD 1731591, *Davies: Piano Sonata*; Goehr: *Capriccio*, Nonesuch, Stephen Pruskin, Auricle AUC 1005.

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Rituel is probably the most Messiaen-like piece Boulez has composed, in which case it makes a nice comparison with the elder composer's *Live d'orgue*, written during a brief period, around 1950, when he was much influenced by the forward-thrusting speculations of his young pupil. No wonder Unicorn-Kanchana have kept this tough nut until last in their magnificent *Messiaen* cycle played by Jennifer Bate at Beauvais Cathedral, for there

are movements of the *Live* that still sound as austere forbidding as crowsaws in Sanskrit. Even so, Miss Bate makes it all work, and, if the mechanism of the music is perceived as arcane, its substance is communicated with enormous strength and candour.

Messiaen's own antecedents remain obscure, though somewhere among them must be counted the hugely productive Charles Koechlin, whose *Seven Stars Symphony* is once more available in a recording that generously adds the Ballade, Op 30, a single-movement piano

concerto by Bruno Rigutto. The symphony has the charming plan of devoting each movement to the portrayal of a film star of the period (1933): variations for Marlene Dietrich that hover between the academic and the sexy, a substantial study in optimistic pessimism for Charlie Chaplin, a slow movement led by the ethereal ondes marionet for Greta Garbo, and so on. As a curiosity the piece is excellent value. And then one finds that Koechlin is also a quite remarkable composer.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Searching for the bid targets of 1984

Pity the wretched merchant banker plotting this year's takeovers. He knows that 1984 should be an open season for corporate predators. The equity market is riding a euphoric wave, the landscape is littered with the hulls battered by the recession, and for those who sailed through profits are booming. The prospects and the fees look juicy.

But how to pick the winners? To a large extent, of course, that is the client's decision. The predator must know what sort of business he wants to buy, and where. Yet for client and adviser there is a common problem: do the old formulae hold? Are the touchstones made familiar to the point of notoriety in the free-wheeling early 1970s valid today?

When the predator of old searched through his Exel cards (his latter day descendant enjoys the services of a computer) he concentrated on, among other things, four ratios: price-earnings, the discount of the share price to asset value, the return on assets, and cash. He was also interested in intangibles such as the quality of management and of earnings, the tightness with which the shares were held, and a company's strengths and weaknesses.

These tests are still indispensable. But a crude exercise, courtesy of Datastream, illustrates how misleading mere ratios can be. If, for example, our banker pushes the button asking for the 20 companies with capitalization of more than £50m which

have the lowest ratio of earnings to capital employed he gets rows of noughts. And what is more, most of them are against the names of second line oil stocks such as Sovereign and Candecca.

On reflection, however, the reason is plain. Some companies simply have no earnings because they are engaged in exploration and not production. It does not follow, therefore, that companies with lowest ratio of earnings to assets are badly run and ripe for takeover. Similarly, a list of companies with the most cash relative to their balance sheets is dominated by financial service companies such as Mills & Allen and by insurance brokers, including interestingly enough, the embattled Stenhouse Holdings. But that is because insurance is a cash business which needs little in the way of fixed assets.

But even using slightly more rigorous tests, such as those demonstrated in the accompanying tables, produces odd results. It may be true that the mighty Shell Transport and Trading is among the 10 companies, capitalized at more than £50m, with the lowest price/earnings ratio. At 6.4 it is not much more than half the average on the stock market. Nobody, however, seriously anticipates a bid for Shell - not this year anyway.

Help is at hand. If it is correct that company's share price reflects the totality of relevant information available, the measure of net assets to market capitalization should tell the would-be buyer whether a company is cheap. And so it does. The list is headed by Dunlop, and includes several of the engineering companies which have suffered most severely during the recession. There is no doubt that in these cases the market still takes a reserved view of the future - and the assets.

Yet here lies the prime problem. A model company which met all these tests might not be vulnerable to a takeover because the turnaround time is too long. Lord Hanson could buy UDS because he saw the way in which its asset value could be unlocked quickly. What the merchant bankers know above all is that his client must have the skill not merely to spot the situations but also to maximise the benefits from them. Conditions are ripe this year for takeovers (conditions which may themselves keep the market buoyant) but the pressure is on predators more than ever to give quick satisfaction to their shareholders. As every banker knows, today's predator can be tomorrow's victim.

COMPANIES COMPARED FOR '84

	Price earnings ratio
Rothmans International 'B'	3.1
Burnett & Hallams	4.4
Paterson Zochonis	5.0
First National Finance	5.4
Allied Irish Banks	6.2
Coats Patons	6.3
Shell Transport	6.4
B.A.T. Industries	6.7
Standard Chartered Bank	6.9

	Net assets as % of market value
Dunlop	458.2
Turner & Newall	268.0
Lucas Industries	284.7
Pilkington Bros	243.8
Westpool Inv. DFD	228.4
Burnett & Hallams	226.3
Westpool Inv. Trust	223.9
TI Group	218.5
Ocean Transport	211.6
AE	207.3

Shake-up starts at Inchcape

The retirement of the Earl of Inchcape from the group that bears his name seems destined to produce as big a shake-up as his retirement from the chair of his other family company P & O.

The first boardroom casualty of Sir David Orr's reign as chairman of Inchcape group, emerged yesterday. Mr Roy Davies, one of the group's eight senior executive directors, resigned just before Christmas and will leave at the end of the month, after almost 10 years with the group.

Mr Davies and Sir David disagreed on the future management policy of the international trading company whose profits slumped from £71m to £50m in three years to the end of 1982 and whose

half time results to last June were a disappointment to the City.

Neither side would comment yesterday on whether the boardroom row was over the structure or the personnel involved in the future management.

Sir David, who is currently travelling, took over from Lord Inchcape last summer, after retiring as head of Unilever. This summer he has to find replacements for two of his key senior directors, Mr Harold Foxon, the group managing director, and Mr James Ritchie, managing director responsible for Inchcape's African interests. They are both due for retirement. No statement has yet been made by the group on who will emerge as successor to run the company on a day to day basis.

WALL STREET

Dow slips in early trading

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stock prices were slightly lower in early trading yesterday as investors continued to trade cautiously because of interest rate fears.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1/2 points to about 1,251. Overall, declining stocks had a slight lead over gainers. Volume was 21,710 million shares in the first hour of trading.

Eastman Kodak, which yesterday introduced a video camera, was off 2/4 to 76 1/4 in active trading. RCA, which also introduced a camera, had a 1/4 performance, he said.

After a low of 1,412.0, the pound came off the bottom at 1,4155 (overnight 1,4285), against the strong dollar.

Analysts said they expected volume to pick up later but

the market does not look like it knows what it's going to do," said Mr Harry Vilec of Sutro and Co. of Palo Alto, California. "If prices do not finish up for the week, then I would look for a dismal January performance," he said.

After a low of 1,412.0, the pound came off the bottom at 1,4155 (overnight 1,4285), against the strong dollar.

Analysts said they expected volume to pick up later but

Murdoch seeking satellite 'launch pad' say analysts

High stakes in Warner poker game

From Bailey Morris and Nick Gilbert in New York

Wall Street analysts appeared convinced yesterday that Mr Rupert Murdoch's surprise move to buy as much as 49.9 per cent of Warner Communications would be a slow process which could be a dominant force in market news for much of 1984.

The immediate impact on markets, however, is expected to be minimal since under provisions of the News Corporation filing, the company must wait 30 days before buying additional Warner shares to meet US antitrust requirements.

Warner's stock opened yesterday unchanged at 27 1/2 a share, a figure reflected in a minimum block trade of 85,000 shares which moved early in the day.

Analysts said the 30 day waiting period will give markets time to reflect on the stakes involved in the battle for Warner Communications which took a surprising turn on Tuesday when News Corpora-

Military chase fears over Nigeria's role

By David

Nigeria's new military rulers have moved swiftly to defuse fears that the country might upset the fragile oil market by pushing up production or that it might be reluctant to continue work on sorting out its overindebt.

The new regime, headed by Major-General Mohammed Buhari, has confirmed that it will stay in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and has said that, if anything, it will play a stronger role in the oil producers' cartel.

In a telex sent to the Venezuelan energy department and released through official Opec channels, Nigeria said that it will not do anything or apply pressure of any nature which would affect the Opec price production agreement reached in London last March and ratified in Geneva six weeks ago.

Nigeria, which has the Opec output ceiling

as well as the need to improve its oil reserves, has opted to leave the OPEC meeting if a new production quota was not reached.

It was, for that reason, dismissed as a bargaining lever by Opec.

The sign that Nigeria's new regime is intent on resolving the problems over its short-term trade debts, some of which are due to three years overdue, will be welcomed in Whitehall and by British companies.

London bankers said yesterday that the new OPEC oil price was to be 2.8 down early on.

Once again interest directed to bids and the New Year recommendations.

Sector leaders like Allied Lyons added 4p to 142p, Bass 6p to 311p, Scottish & Newcastle 5p to 104 1/2p and Whitbread 'A' 4p to 132p.

Recovery in gilts

The gilt edged market put up a further 15% yesterday in the wake of another poor performance by sterling on the foreign exchanges.

Longs wiped out falls of up to 50p to close with gains on the day of 2 1/2%.

However, turnover remained thin with institutions apparently continuing to enjoy their extended seasonal break.

The equity market continued to slide on lack of interest, but sentiment remained firm with leading brokers like de Zoete & Bevan still predicting a further improvement.

A firmer opening on Wall Street enabled share prices to close above their worst levels of the day with the FT index casting its loss to 1.6 at 770.3 having been 2.8 down early on.

Once again interest directed to bids and the New Year recommendations.

Brewery shares were in sparkling form.

Sector leaders like Allied Lyons added 4p to 142p, Bass 6p to 311p, Scottish & Newcastle 5p to 104 1/2p and Whitbread 'A' 4p to 132p.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 770.3 down 1.5

FT Gilt: 83.18 up 0.08

FT All Share: 470.89 up 0.86

Bargains: 17,725

Datastream USM Leaders

Index: 98.35 up 0.43

New York Dow Jones

Average: 1256.49 up 3.75

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones

Index 9,927.11 up 33.29

Hongkong Hang Seng

Index 877.26 up 6.20

Amsterdam: 170.8 up 1.8

Sydney: AQ Index 780.3

down 2.6

Frankfurt: Commerzbank

Index 1052.4 down 8.2

Brussels: General Index

135.61 unchanged

Paris: CAC Index 157.3 up

1.7

Zurich: SKA General 318.70

down 2.0

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling

\$1.4205 down 80pts

Index 82.0 down 0.2

DM 3.9575 up 0.0175

Frt 12.0650 up 0.0100

Yen 332.00 up 0.25

Dollar

Index 131.1 up 1.1

DM 2.7880 up 0.0270

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.4175

Dollar DM 2.7875

INTERNATIONAL

ECU 20.7120

SDR 20.727214

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9

Finance houses base rate 9 1/2

Discount market loans week fixed 9

3 month interbank 9 1/2-9%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9 1/2-10

3 month DM 6-6 1/2

3 month FR 13 1/2-13 1/4

US rates:

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 10

Treasury long bond 100%

100 1/4%

ECB Fixed Rate: Sterling

Export Finance Scheme

Average reference rate for

interest period December 7

1983 to January 3, 1984

inclusive: 9.492 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$376

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Can coffee gain ground?

Will another increase in retail tea prices encourage coffee consumption? For most of the postwar period the two have been dead rivals in the home, not least because coffee has slowly but surely increased its popularity. The latest rise in world tea prices, which looks as though it could stick for some months, should on a superficial view be good for coffee.

Alas, life is not so simple. Coffee prices have been weakening over the past few days and there are several reasons for arguing that room for significant rise on the terminal market is limited.

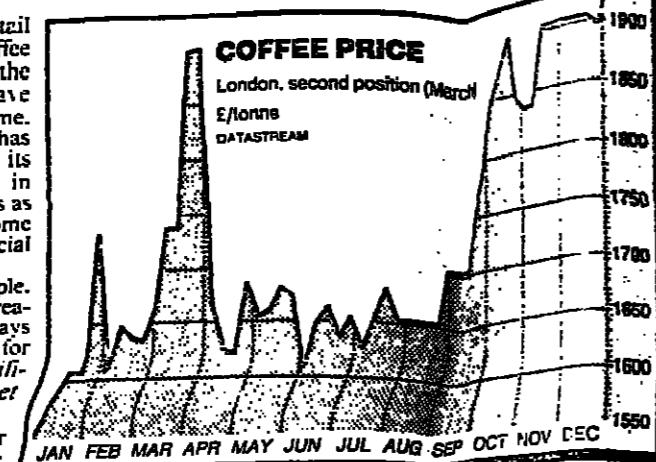
The most important factor militating against a much higher coffee price is the effectiveness of the International Coffee Agreement. The second position price rose continuously from about £1,700 a tonne at the end of September, when the new coffee pact came into operation, to more than £1,900 before Christmas.

But this very rise brought the International Coffee Organisation's 15 day moving average indicator price to 140 cents a pound.

At that magic point exporters are allowed to sell another million of bags (60 kilogrammes each), and the extra quota for the quarter, a pretty tight lid is clamped on coffee prices.

Moreover, on the consumer side, the evidence from long experience is that tastes change slowly. It is true that British coffee consumption has crept up from an annual average of 2 kilogrammes per capita 10 years ago to 2.3 in 1983.

But in that it suggests that a prolonged change in the relative prices of tea and coffee is needed to tip the balance one way or the other.



Financial services

A refreshing paper from Dr John Ginalis and his team at Quilter Goodison & Co argues the case for revaluation of the clearing banks' shares in the wake of the revolution in the financial services sector.

The paper points out that with composite insurers selling on an average multiple of 16.6 times earnings and insurance brokers on a multiple of 11.2, the clearing banks look absurdly cheap on their prospective multiple of 6.9. Moreover, a theoretical breakdown of the banks' component financial service parts gives discounts of up to 70 per cent at current prices according to Quilter's calculations.

Part of the problem has been the depressing effect on profits of bad debts, particularly in Latin America, and also the threat of new moves to tax bank profits. However, the paper begs the question of whether these factors should outweigh the more traditional methods of valuing companies in terms of their assets and earnings.

Recent interest in the financial service sector has merely widened the gap between the banks and other financial services companies. This is despite signs that the clearers are waking up to the opportunities which are open to them through their existing financial services activities.

All this in a sector where the underlying level of profits for 1984 at Barclays is £1 billion, at Lloyds £675m, and National Westminster £755m. It is also an industry which is in the process of increasing its prices by 40 per cent in a year when the RPI is likely to rise by 5 per cent.

Hollas Group

Hollas Group, the Manchester garment importers, has disposed of its burdensome British manufacturing interests, but now the strength of the US dollar is conspiring against it.

Interior pretax profits to the end of September were fractionally ahead of £423,000 compared with £412,000, yet after allowing for the Threlfall losses pretax profits are down 15 per cent.

Margins on the imports from Hongkong, which are financed in US dollars, have been sharply compressed.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
To the Holders of

Norges Kommunalbank

7½% Guaranteed External Loan Bonds
Due February 1, 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4(c) of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February 1, 1979, between Norges Kommunalbank and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Fiscal Agent, \$1,150,000 aggregate principal amount of the above-captioned Bonds (the "Bonds") will be redeemed through operation of the sinking fund on February 1, 1984 (the "Redemption Date") at the Redemption Price of 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price").

The serial numbers of the Bonds to be redeemed are as follows:

M 1	831	1645	2557	3372	5334	7502	8935	9917	10577	11776	12731	15923	17393	18678
2	848	1660	2568	3386	5349	7510	8952	9945	10582	11735	12639	15478	17457	18585
3	852	1654	2593	3381	5360	7550	8945	9945	10584	11809	12789	16346	17420	18697
32	860	1670	2608	3406	5375	7565	8965	9955	10594	11809	12789	16346	17420	18697
36	866	1680	2620	3406	5388	7579	8986	9949	11007	12015	12839	17425	18698	18698
39	868	1686	2622	3413	5387	7593	8983	9905	11009	12003	12155	17427	17461	17461
42	880	1687	2628	3415	5380	7597	9006	9997	11014	12015	13316	16363	17434	18716
43	889	1697	2648	3449	5388	7916	9010	10010	11046	12073	13483	16406	17485	18726
50	890	1704	2652	3468	5394	7903	9047	10023	11058	12088	13485	16416	17487	18781
61	898	1708	2653	3484	5393	8023	9054	10033	11060	12094	13519	16416	17487	18786
72	902	1708	2652	3484	5393	8023	9054	10033	11060	12094	13519	16416	17487	18786
81	928	1708	2652	3484	5393	8023	9054	10042	11078	12102	13536	16421	17483	18784
86	929	1728	2705	3526	5393	8284	9074	10074	11100	12104	13536	16421	17483	18785
134	938	1743	2705	3540	5394	8286	9075	10087	11101	12104	13549	16459	17599	18897
194	946	1757	2711	3546	5397	8286	9076	10094	11102	12109	13556	16473	17703	19023
203	949	1760	2711	3546	5398	8291	9095	10095	11105	12109	13567	16479	17707	19023
213	950	1762	2711	3574	5398	8291	9095	10105	11119	12103	13572	16484	17717	19028
229	1001	1800	2738	3784	5398	8373	9106	10125	11128	12106	13573	16502	17729	19029
232	1002	1806	2741	3805	5398	8373	9106	10126	11131	12101	13573	16510	17730	19030
237	1031	1812	2763	3819	5401	8374	9105	10127	11133	12103	13580	16548	17731	19031
244	1040	1814	2774	3842	5401	8381	9105	10134	11134	12104	13582	16548	17731	19031
256	1058	1821	2812	3843	5401	8381	9207	10137	11135	12105	13582	16570	17867	19077
266	1072	1821	2811	3843	5401	8381	9207	10138	11136	12106	13583	16570	17867	19077
272	1073	1821	2811	3843	5401	8381	9207	10138	11136	12106	13583	16570	17867	19077
278	1074	1821	2811	3843	5401	8381	9207	10138	11136	12106	13583	16570	17867	19077
282	1075	1821	2811	3843	5401	8381	9207	10138	11136	12106	13583	16570	17867	19077
296	1114	1849	2893	3848	5408	8384	9208	10173	11202	12069	13518	16801	17914	19028
299	1114	1857	2904	3855	5408	8449	9208	10173	11202	12069	13518	16801	17914	19028
302	1120	1871	2905	3855	5408	8450	9208	10187	11207	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
303	1120	1871	2905	3855	5408	8451	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
305	1120	1871	2905	3855	5408	8451	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
310	1124	1880	2929	3858	5408	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
318	1114	1919	2931	4710	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
325	1174	1961	2933	4713	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
328	1188	1962	2933	4716	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
330	1189	1963	2933	4716	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
341	1194	1964	2933	4716	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
342	1194	1964	2933	4716	5407	8478	9208	10187	11208	12079	13518	16810	17914	19028
343	1194	1964	2933	4716	5407</									

TCCB block a move by New Zealand to impose fines on slow over-rate

From Derek Hodgson, Auckland

A move by the New Zealand Cricket Council to impose monetary penalties on teams failing to bowl 14 overs an hour has been blocked by the Test and County Cricket Board. The disagreement is something of an embarrassment to England, as Alan Smith, the manager, admitted soon after the team's arrival here last night from Fiji.

"We happen to believe very firmly in 16 overs an hour and 96 overs a day. The New Zealand board believes in something different, so we have agreed to differ and let the laws of the game apply," he said.

England's objection, I understand, is not to the suggested over-rate but to the method of punishment. They would prefer to insist on 96 overs a day, with no fines but teams having to fulfil their quota of overs each day and play being extended when necessary.

Other points to emerge from the first press conference were that Ian Botham may be called upon to help maintain the fitness of the side. "We would be delighted to use him if we can," Mr Smith added. There will be £25,000 in prize-money offered for the three test matches and three one-day internationals and the man of the series will be presented with a Japanese car. Can Japanese sponsorship be far behind?

England will now practice for two days before the opening three-day fixture against Auckland, which starts on Saturday. Cowans has recovered from a



Smith: agreed to differ

West Indians meet their match

Brisbane (Reuters) - The West Indians, unbeaten on their three-month tour of India which ended last week, lost their opening match in Australia yesterday, going down by six wickets to Queensland. Phillips, the wicket-keeper, hit the winning run with three balls to spare.

West Indies launch the one-day World Series Cup against Australia on Sunday and perhaps more upsetting than the defeat was an injury suffered by their wicket-keeper, Dujon. He went off early in the Queensland innings with an injured knee and Richards took over. Last Saturday, however, for the West Indians was the form of the Queensland fast bowler, Rakemann, who is back in the Australian side after injury for the World Series Cup Matches. He took four wickets for 32 runs in his 10 overs. Thompson, who was captaining the

state team in the absence of Chappell on Test match duty, bowled Richards for 33, but his nine overs cost 59 runs.

The West Indians, who were sent in to bat, were once again indebted to their captain, Lloyd, for holding the batting together. Half the side

WELLINGTON: New Zealand's improved Test match performances in recent years have been achieved at a cost to team unity, according to Martin Snedden, their seam bowler (Reuters reports). Snedden, a member of New Zealand's team

for the first time, said: "It is really a big scare with the Test not too far away. Imagine Willis and their attack on it. Somebody could be seriously injured." Hadlee added.

It is really a big scare with the Test not too far away. Imagine Willis and their attack on it. Somebody could be seriously injured." Hadlee

Emotion at the altar of a Chappell royal

From Ian Brayshaw

Sydney

For the second successive day of the fifth Test match between Australia and Pakistan here events in the middle were overshadowed, yesterday's distraction being the announcement of Dennis Lillee's retirement from the international stage. But the international record holder in Test wicket-taking could not take all of the limelight away from Greg Chappell, who on Tuesday intimated that he was playing in his last Test.

Chappell, promoted to his captaincy position of No. 1 in the batting order after giving a standing ovation the whole way out to the wicket, was the centre of attention as he made his way towards the record for the highest number of runs scored by an Australian in Tests.

That record was held by Sir Bradman, at 6,996 and, as Chappell took his place in his emotional walk to the wicket, memories took many spectators back to Sir Donald's final Test appearance in 1948, at the Oval, when he was bowled second ball for a duck.

There was no such fate for Chappell, who pushed and prodded his way through to lunch and then batted on through to the close of play when he was unbroken on 79. When he had scored 43 Chappell passed Sir Leonard Hutton's total of 6,971 runs to become the seventh highest run-scorer in Tests. When he reached 69 he received a thunderous acclamation for having overtaken Bradman.

The record came to Chappell with three overthrows and he raised his bat in unceasing delight. The first to congratulate him was the man to whom he handed the captaincy last season, Hughes. The pair of them were still together at the close of their partnership of 159 having taken Australia to within 36 of Pakistan's first innings score.

With seven wickets still in hand and with two days' play remaining, Australia have a fine chance of registering a big first-innings lead and going on to extend their 1-0 lead in the series.

PANSTAN (Australia First Innings)

K C Wasim & Wasim B Azeem 3
A R Border, G R J Matthews, I R W Marsh, G F Smith, R M Hogg and D K Lillee to bat

PACIFIC WICKETS: 1-11, 2-68, 3-83.

Extras (b 4, 0, 19, w 3, nb 0) 35

Total (5 wkt, 49 overs) 204

C & G Rakemann and H Pfeil not out

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-37, 3-57, 4-76, 5-78, 6-139, 7-148, 8-172, 9-173.

BOWLING: Garner 9.3-2-41-2; Daniel 9.0-3-0; Davis 10.1-37-0; Septate 10.0-35-2; Harper 10.3-32-4; McDonald 10.3-25-1; Thomson 9.0-5-0.

© Bowlers' analyses include wickets and no-balls.

Kirsten still captain

Cape Town (Reuters) - Peter Kirsten, who led the South Africans to victory over the West Indies on Tuesday, will remain captain for the next three one-day matches.

Lillee in the valley of his dreams

By John West

Cricket Correspondent

The epithet "inept" was negligently used about men. Greg Chappell and Dennis Lillee, chosen the occasion Test match between Australia and Pakistan in which they announced their retirement from international cricket, indeed been great exponents of their respective trades.

Lillee hopes to play the rest of the season with Australia. Neither, however, will appear for him in a Test again. I wish to play in South Africa where they would be an enthusiastic welcome that is unlikely to happen.

They could be there by Rod Marsh, survivor of that uncompromising school of cricketers who came to Australia in 1970-71 and disciples of Ian Chappell.

For two or three years middle 1970s Lillee and Chappell helped to Australia the toughest and most successful side in the world. With Thomson, then at his best as Lillee's partner, England West Indies were roundly successful Australian sides (1974-75 and 1975-76). In came the defection to Packer and, since the re-arrangement in 1979-80, Australia have never been the same again.

Individually, however, Chappell, Lillee and Marsh continued to build upon remarkable records. It must be doubtful whether any side again will contain a batsman bowler, and a wicketkeeper such achievements.

Lillee has taken 351 wickets, 42 more than Len Gibbs, who comes next. With his absence with World Series Cricket (Australia) played a Test matches in that time), might have taken 450 or more. He averages five wickets every Test he has played in, striking rate surpassed only by S. F. Barnes, Bill O'Reilly, Clarris Grimmett and C. T. Turner, among bowlers who have taken more than 100 Test wickets.

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never have done. The exhibitionist and the introvert Lillee is one. Chappell the other. Lillee easily got worked up; if Chappell did, he practically never showed it.

Like Lillee, Chappell missed two good years with WSC. Otherwise, he rather than Gavaskar might now hold the record for most Test runs and most Test hundreds. His average of 53 from 87 Tests places him in the top flight. As a captain he lacked his elder brother's drive. Ian was a born "Goddfather"; Greg was inclined to let a game drift.

Grandsons of Vic Richardson, one of Australia's best-loved captains, they have both been in their different ways formidable opponents. Ian, like Lillee, was defiantly pro-Packer. Greg, apologetically so. Greg, Australia's captain at the time, told Bradman of his remorse that it happened as it did.

As a somewhat callow youth Greg Chappell came to England in 1968 and 1969 to develop his game with Somerset. Then, as now, he lacked physical robustness. Such is his natural talent that, had he been as rugged as Ian, there would have been no stopping him.

At Lord's in 1972, after he had made 131 against England, MCC members paid him the greatly coveted compliment of rising to him; not only those who felt like stretching their legs, but all who were able-bodied and sober, because they had been privileged to watch a superb innings. Greg Chappell was rarely seen to hurry, whether ducking John Snow's fastest bouncer, or making a difficult slip catch look simple.

Lillee is 34, Chappell 37. Both will retire as rich men. I have been nurturing a pipe-dream for some time," Lillee wrote. "A nice piece of country property with a herd of beef cattle, a few Angora goats and a piggy... I've often joked with my old mate 'Marshy' about the fact that when it does happen I'll need a couple of farm hands."

He should be able to afford the land - and even Rod Marsh's services.

The fact that Australia will still have plenty of fast bowling without Lillee and of batting without Chappell augurs well for them. It may be a long time before they have two who are quite as good; but Hughes as a batsman and Lawson as a bowler are in pursuit, and in Australia, even now, someone else's future is open.

As a bowler Lillee has been a giant. The only question mark over his record concerns Pakistan, where he had no success. And what a pity that he should have done so much in recent years to undermine the accepted standards of sporting behaviour. Indulged for too long by the Australian cricket authorities, and encouraged to parade his excesses in World Series Cricket as a means of trying to authenticate it, he has too often mocked tradition. Indicative of a latent insecurity, this is something Greg Chappell would

have done.

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A R Border, G R J Matthews, I R W Marsh, G F Smith, R M Hogg and D K Lillee to bat

PACIFIC WICKETS: 1-11, 2-68, 3-83.

Extras (b 4, 0, 19, w 3, nb 0) 35

Total (5 wkt, 49 overs) 204

C & G Rakemann and H Pfeil not out

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-37, 3-57, 4-76, 5-78, 6-139, 7-148, 8-172, 9-173.

BOWLING: Garner 9.3-2-41-2; Daniel 9.0-3-0; Davis 10.1-37-0; Septate 10.0-35-2; Harper 10.3-32-4; McDonald 10.3-25-1; Thomson 9.0-5-0.

© Bowlers' analyses include wickets and no-balls.

Kirsten still captain

Cape Town (Reuters) - Peter Kirsten, who led the South Africans to victory over the West Indies on Tuesday, will remain captain for the next three one-day matches.

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RACING: DODGY FUTURE TACKLES SENIORS AT SANDOWN ON SATURDAY

Bregawn to take Haydock option

By Michael Seely

Bregawn runs in the New Year Handicap Chase at Haydock Park on Saturday in preference to taking on Buryhill Hill Lad at Sandown Park. Announcing his decision yesterday Michael Dickinson said: "Not only does the Lancashire race look an easier target, but there's also been a great deal more rain in the North-West, so the ground is likely to be softer." It was, of course, because of the fast going at Kempton Park that last season's Cheltenham Gold Cup winner was withdrawn at the 11th hour from the King George VI Chase on Boxing Day.

Graham Bradley will not only be riding Bregawn but also Macs Park and Money From America. Macs Park, a recent acquisition from Ireland, won a handicap hurdle in fluent style at Wetherby and despite an Sib penalty for that success still looks reasonably treated in the Ladbrooke Northern Hurdle. Cool Decision, the runner-up at Wetherby, made the form look solid when landing a gamble in the L'Oréal Hurdle at Newbury.

The champion trainer is certainly setting a strong pace at the head of affairs, having suffered only one defeat from the five runners he has saddled in the new year. Once again he is spreading his net far and wide on Saturday. Robert Earshaw goes to Sandown to take the mount on Fearless Imp in the Express Chase and Dermot Browne travels to Warwick to ride Brunton Park in the Grunwick Novices' Chase.

Despite the absence of Bregawn, the Anthony Mildmay Peter Cazalet Memorial Chase still looks like being one of the most competitive staying handicaps run to date. Even with a penalty for his victory in the Coral Welsh National, Burrough Hill Lad looks set to continue Henry Pitman's triumphant march in Sandown's £15,000 feature. Event, Royal Judgement and Lillie Owl are other talented chasers, under orders for this extended three miles five furlongs test.

The Tolworth Hurdle and the Tante Claire 4-year-old Hurdle should shed some valuable light on the *Daily Express* Triumph Hurdle situation. David Elsworth runs the five-year-old, Desert Orchid, in the Tolworth and is keeping Easter Lee in reserve for the Tante Claire. Only defeated once in his last



Desert Orchid, David Elsworth's exciting front-runner, has Tolworth Hurdle target

four starts, by the year older Catch Phrase on this course in December, Desert Orchid was remarkably impressive when sprinting home by 15 lengths from the unenterprisingly ridden Haventolight. Richard Burridge's home-bred gelding is set to concede 9lb to Dodgy Future who is at present ante post favourite to give Stan Mellor his third victory in Cheltenham's four-year-old championship.

Fred Winter looks the man to follow at Lingfield this afternoon. The seven times champion trainer can land a double by winning the first division of the Horley Novices Hurdle with The Reject and the Sevenoaks

Novices Chase with Carved Opal.

The Reject is one of Winter's promising team of young hurdlers. The winner of a 22-runner bumper race in Ireland in April, The Reject was made favourite for his first race over hurdles and won comfortably by half a length from Ross Ravine, who had previously beaten the highly thought of Townley Stone at Warwick.

Carved Opal, a useful hurdler last season, dead-heated with Lear Ar Aghaish on his first appearance over fences at Kempton. The six-year-old jumped magnificently and should have too much pace for Townley Stone at Warwick.

Desert Orchid, wife is owned by John Fry, father of the stable's

Nicky Henderson's Warwick winner, Green Bramble, and Brave Hussar.

Mossat and Herr Capitan are two other likely winners on the Surrey course. Mossat was staying at the finish when fourth to Ensign's Kit at Wolverhampton and should have most to fear from Jade and Diamond, and Dalbury in the Southern Counties Handicap Hurdle. Herr Capitan likes Lingfield and also relishes the prevailing soft going. Jim Old's eight-year-old son ran well when third to Giddycat at Newton Abbot and is the one they all have to beat in the Weald Handicap Chase.

Finally, it is good to hear that Newcastle are to name a race in honour of Ethelco who was tragically killed in his fall in the Fighting Fifth hurdle on the course in November. Freddie Newton, the clerk of the course at Gosforth Park said yesterday: "The race we have chosen was formerly known as the Long Town Hurdle. Next season it will be run on October 30 and will probably carry £2,000 in added money."

Among the contestants in the event which starts today is Ted Dexter, formerly England's cricket captain, who has appeared in three finals and won the putter for the first time last year. On that occasion his victim in the semi-final was Donald Steel, who was the then holder and was trying to improve on his three victories. These two have been drawn in the fourth quarter and in his first match Dexter must overtake the previous finalist in Aldrich Blaize.

Indeed the bottom half of the draw may supply the eventual winner because it is packed with experience and expertise. In the third quarter lie Holmes (three wins) and Reece (two). All the hardy combatants will be hoping for a continuation of yesterday's fair weather: cold and sunny with a moderate wind.

Lingfield Park

GOING: Soft

Total Double: 2.0, 3.0. Treble: 1.30, 2.30, 3.30

1.0 HORLEY HURDLE (Div I: novices: 2548) (21 runners)

102 1 THE REJECT (9) (L) (T) (L) (F) (M) 5-11-8 J Francoise
107 2 CRISPIN (M Blackmore) 7-11-7 P Double
111 3 SHOOTING BUTTS (T) (S) 6-11-7 J Hughes 4
112 4 ARMSTRONG (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 G Moore
113 5 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 Mr N Wheeler
114 6 BE PATE (Always F) (H) 5-11-8 E Walker
115 7 GOD'S IMAGE (Mrs M Morgan) D Wilson 5-11-8 R Howell
116 8 KINSHIPS (Mrs M Morgan) D Wilson 5-11-8 P Scudmore
120 9 LINTON GLEN (R) (M) 5-11-8 Mr B C Lester 7
122 10 MONCLARE TROPHY (Monica Products) A Pitt 5-11-8 N Madden
122 11 GRACEFUL (Mrs A Nesby) P McRitchie 5-11-8 Mr G Moore
127 12 PP LO-OUTLOOK (R) (D) R Dean 5-11-8 G Newman
128 13 MAESTRO CUE (D) (J) Fitch-Hayes 8-10-12 G Madgeck 7
132 14 SALIX (P) (C) (M) 5-11-8 R Goddard
134 15 SDENKA'S HUSSAR (S) (Mrs D Blackmore) Mrs R Lomas 4-10-5 P Howell
135 16 VANGELI BEL (Surge) P MacNeil 4-10-5 R Hedges

4-9 The Reject, 5 Crispin, 7 Colonial Godfrey, 10 Salix, 12 Majestic Cue, 20 others.

1.30 OLD MILL CHASE (seeding handicap: 2971: 2m 40) (16)

00111-P HILDA (D) (R) (Strong) J Jenkins 9-1-7 J Francoise
004-24751 TRUNCEDON (R) (Bastien) M Madgeck 9-10-12 A Madgeck 4
004004 JAMES SEYMORE (S) (J) (Parish) S Bader 8-10-6 G Newman
004005 FORTRESS (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Goddard
004203 FOREST LODGE (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004304 POOR SON (C) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004305 CLAW-ON (R) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004306 CITY MARCHANT (J) (Fitch-Hayes) 8-10-10 J Goddard
0217 031-PP OLIVER HARDY (N) (Champion) Mrs B Waring 8-10-0 P Scudmore
0220 032-PP RIVER WARRIOR (L) (Bradley) J Bradley 8-10-0 G Davies
0223 033-PP KNIGH HIGHWAY (T) (D) (F) (M) 8-10-5 P Diver 4
0224 034-PP VENGEFUL (R) (M) 8-10-5 R Howell
0227 035-PP KINTYRE (S) (Mrs A Grantham) M Madgeck 8-10-4 Mrs T Graham 7

3 Huda, 7-2 Poor Son, 8-2 Chantilly, 8 River Warrior, 10 Very Fancy, 11-4 Mossat, 4 Jade and 7 Colonial Godfrey, 10 Salix, 12 Majestic Cue, 20 others.

1.20 OLD MILL HURDLE (Div II: novices: 2571: 2m 40) (15)

00111-P HILDA (D) (R) (Strong) J Jenkins 9-1-7 J Francoise
004-24751 TRUNCEDON (R) (Bastien) M Madgeck 9-10-12 A Madgeck 4
004004 JAMES SEYMORE (S) (J) (Parish) S Bader 8-10-6 G Newman
004005 FORTRESS (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Goddard
004203 FOREST LODGE (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004304 POOR SON (C) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004305 CLAW-ON (R) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
004306 CITY MARCHANT (J) (Fitch-Hayes) 8-10-10 J Goddard
0217 031-PP OLIVER HARDY (N) (Champion) Mrs B Waring 8-10-0 P Scudmore
0220 032-PP RIVER WARRIOR (L) (Bradley) J Bradley 8-10-0 G Davies
0223 033-PP KNIGH HIGHWAY (T) (D) (F) (M) 8-10-5 P Diver 4
0224 034-PP VENGEFUL (R) (M) 8-10-5 R Howell
0227 035-PP KINTYRE (S) (Mrs A Grantham) M Madgeck 8-10-4 Mrs T Graham 7

3 Huda, 7-2 Poor Son, 8-2 Chantilly, 8 River Warrior, 10 Very Fancy, 11-4 Mossat, 4 Jade and 7 Colonial Godfrey, 10 Salix, 12 Majestic Cue, 20 others.

2.0 SOUTHERN COUNTIES HURDLE (handicap: 22,446: 2m) (16)

003 320-PP HILDA (D) (R) (Strong) J Jenkins 9-1-11 J Francoise
004 418-0 BARTON CASTLE (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 G Newman
005 420-0 DABERTON (L) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
006 422-0 JAMES SEYMORE (S) (J) (Parish) S Bader 8-10-6 G Newman
007 424-0 FORTRESS (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
008 426-0 GRANGE MINSTER (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
009 427-0 PERTH (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
010 428-0 CHARLES (C) (D) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
011 429-0 DABERTON (L) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
012 430-0 ONE PANTOMIME (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
013 431-0 KINSHIPS (C) (D) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
014 432-0 POLAR ICE (Mrs M Boddice) J Harts 8-1-9 R Howell
015 433-0 REGAL REVENGE (R) (V) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
016 434-0 FORTRESS (D) (R) (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
017 435-0 BARN'S LADS (Mrs D Cuthbert) Mrs D Cuthbert 8-1-11 R Howell
018 436-0 DEMETRO LADY (P) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
019 437-0 DYNASTY (W) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
020 438-0 KINTYRE (S) (Mrs A Grantham) M Madgeck 8-10-4 Mrs T Graham 7

3 Huda, 7-2 Poor Son, 8-2 Chantilly, 8 River Warrior, 10 Very Fancy, 11-4 Mossat, 4 Jade and 7 Colonial Godfrey, 10 Salix, 12 Majestic Cue, 20 others.

2.0 HASWELL HURDLE (Div II: novices: 2611: 2m 40) (15 runners)

001 424-0 HASWELL HURDLE (Div II: novices: 2611: 2m 40) (15 runners)

1 2 ANTONY JOE (D) (R) (Strong) J Jenkins 9-1-11 J Francoise
2 3 BARTON CASTLE (D) (F) (M) 5-11-8 G Newman
3 4 BATTLEGROUND (L) (F) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
4 5 BEAM OF LIGHT (R) (Bastien) M Madgeck 9-10-12 A Madgeck 4
5 6 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
6 7 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
7 8 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
8 9 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
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11 12 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
12 13 BEEFAT (N) (H) (M) 5-11-8 R Howell
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Power Company. Computerised

system. Good shorthand and

experience in PR or associated

industries. Good telephone

experience. Excellent working

conditions and benefits which

include, free lunch, social and

sporting facilities.

937 6525

Crone Corkill

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Today's television and radio

Edited by Peter Davall

BBC 1

6.00 *Castaway* ABC News and Information service, available on all television sets.

6.30 *Broadcast Time*: Today's presenters are Frank Bough and Sefton Scott. The Thursday "specials" include *Broadcast Time Doctor* (between 6.30 and 8.00), and *Give Your Doctor's Food and Cooking Ideas* (between 8.30 and 9.00). Regular items include news at 6.30, and then half-hourly news at 6.30, 7.00 (15 min.), 8.00. Guest of the Day (7.45) and *Competition Time* (8.27).

9.00 *Roland's Winter Wonderland*: with Roland Rat.

TV-am

8.25 *Good Morning Britain*: with Nick Owen and Anna Diamond. Today's "specials" include *The Family Business* (at home with stars and their families at 8.05; and films with Paul Gambaccini (8.35). Regular items include news at 8.30, and then half-hourly news at 8.30, 9.00 (15 min.). Guest of the Day (7.45) and *Competition Time* (8.27).

9.00 *Roland's Winter Wonderland*: with Roland Rat.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 *Thames news headlines*: Followed by another edition of the learning-about-tears programme *Wiseame Street*; *10.00: Winkle in Winter*; *David Winkle* (10.15); *TV sports* (activities 10.20); *Little House on the Prairie* (10.25); *Portrait on Glass* (10.35); *Paddington* (10.30); *Play School*; *Show White and the 7 Dwarfs*; *10.55 Mickey and Donald*.

11.15 *Cartoon* 11.25 *The Country Game*; *Gisborne Park Estate* (Lancs) v *Broughton Hall* (Yorkshire). The presenter is Susan King.

12.00 *Look Back with Neakes*: Sailing around Guernsey; 12.30 *News After Noon*; 12.57 London news.

1.00 *Pebble Mill at One*: Ian Lavender and Mary Tamm, co-stars of tonight's *BBC2* comedy series *The Hello Goodbye Man* are interviewed; 1.45 *King Rollie* cartoon; 1.50 *Brix-a-Brac*: with Brian Catt (7).

2.00 *International Tennis*: Live coverage of the *Barratt World Doubles Championship*, from Royal Albert Hall.

3.50 *Ivor the Engine*; 3.55 *Play School*; *It's Thursday*; 4.20 *Headcount*: from 4.25.

4.30 *Jackie* (TV); *David* (radio) from M M Kaye's *The Ordinance* (Price); 4.40 *Fonz and the Happy Days Gang*; cartoon; 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*; 5.10 *Blue Peter*. Two amazing radio-controlled beasts, especially created for a new fantasy opera called *Where the Wild Things Are*, will go rampaging around the studio.

5.40 *Sticky Minutes*: The line-up is: 5.40 *News*; 5.53 *Regional magazines*; 5.15 *weather*; 5.35 *Closing headlines*.

6.40 *Doctor Who*: Part one of a new four-part adventure *Warriors of the Deep*. It is Peter Davison's last stint as the time and space traveller.

7.00 *Tomorrow's World*: Science and technology magazine.

7.30 *Top of the Pops*: A celebration of two decades of this programme. With John Peel and David Jensen.

10. The *Showman*: Paul Hanley meets some of the folk who, eniven our fair with their "daredevil" acts and "incredible" feats of bravery (see Choice).

20. *News*: read by Sue Lawley. *Film: The Shootist* (1976). John Wayne's last film, before cancer ended his life. He plays, appropriately enough, a ageing gunfighter who is dying of cancer. The "shootist" decides that the short time he has will be put to the best possible use. Co-starring James Stewart and Lauren Bacall. With Richard Boone, Ron Howard, and Hugh O'Brien. Directed by Don Siegel.

40 *International Tennis*: Highlights from the *Barratt World Doubles Championship* played today at the Royal Albert Hall.

1.50 *News headlines*. And weather prospects. Closedown at 11.55.



Nick Conway (left) and Ray Mortimer: *Thank You, Mrs. Clinicsales* (ITV, 10.00pm).

BBC 2

12.00 *Film: Dear Britpits* (1985). Warm-hearted comedy with James Stewart as the absent-minded professor whose eight-year-old son (Billy Mumy) is a child prodigy; a human computer. To prove that he really is human, he harbours a secret passion for Brighton Babs (who appears, as herself, in the film). With Robert Glynis Johns, and John Williams. Director: Sidney Franklin.

3.45 *International Tennis*: Live coverage, from the Royal Albert Hall, of the *Barratt World Doubles Championship*.

3.55 *News Summary*: with subtitles, and weather prospects.

4.40 *Raising Beams*: Documentary about two young contenders (the European harfing champion, Lesley Wood, from Glasgow; and the world title holder, Glenn Bittenbender, from Maryland, in the United States) in the 1983 World Championships, held in Milan last August.

5.30 *Open Space: Freedom Fighter Lives Forever*: A film about the Bournemouth-based disabled rock band, all whom suffer from muscular dystrophy. They do not expect to live much beyond their mid-twenties. The money they raise goes to the charity called *Freedom Fighters* for the Furtherance of Music for Disabled People.

7.05 *Film: Captain Horatio Hornblower* (1981). No-expense spared film version of C S Forester's trilogy, with the Napoleonic wars as their backdrop. Gregory Peck (physically not ideal for the role) plays Hornblower, who goes to the Pacific on a secret mission. Virginia Mayo supplies the love interest. With Robert Beatty and James Robertson Justice. Directed by Raoul Walsh.

9.00 *The Hello Goodbye Man*: New comedy series begins. The work of David Nobbs (he wrote the *Reginald Perrin* comedies), it has Ian Lavender as the pharmaceutical salesman who gets into a colleague (Patsy Palmer) for the affection of the girl in the office (Mary Tamm).

9.30 *Forty Minutes* 1984 - Voices in a City: The film takes George Orwell at his word when he wrote that although he did not believe in the nightmare world of his book, when he had it, "you may have to live it, and it is not pleasant".

10.00 *Soap*: *Europa* and *Dutch slope*. Our Lives: Final film in this true-life series about young London East Enders. Tonight - three teenagers who live in two worlds. They were born in England of Pakistani parents, and they return to their mother country when one of them becomes engaged. Ends at 12.10am.

11.25 *World Darts*: Third quarter-final of the *Embassy World Professional Championship*.

10.55 *World Darts*: More highlights from today's play in the *Embassy* Championship. Ends at 12.15am.

● Alan Piatz's play *THANK YOU, MRS CLINKSCALES* (ITV, 10.00pm) is Piatz in both Hamlet and clown moods, the roles being switched when we are least expecting it. In one important respect, however, the dividing line is clearly drawn: it is the dying moments of 1951 and the first scenes of 1984. The play takes place on New Year's Day, and it might have been an excellent idea to transmit it five nights ago that signal fundamental changes in the attitudes of the five young characters, who meet in the front parlour of a Yorkshire terrace house to commit the old year to the grave with many a last, rather clever thing about Mr Piatz's play. The women who play Russian Roulette

Edmonde) manage independently to teach the boys how to learn the truth about themselves. It is the Piatz's own voice that brings the play to its conclusion: none of it actually happened, he says, but much of it is true. The latter fact is, I think, self-evident.

● *THE SHOWMAN* (BBC 1, 8.10pm) is about some summer phenomena that, with a lot of luck, will survive the summer and (with even more luck) still be around next summer too. They are the human cannibals, the women in exploding coffins and those who turn themselves inside out in the path of advancing steamrollers: the women who play Russian Roulette

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Hasty US pullout blocked by Thatcher

Continued from page 1
not had the support of either Syria or the Soviet Union.

Sir Geoffrey will visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Although details of his programme have not yet been completed, there are hopes that he will meet President Mubarak of Egypt, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and possibly President Assad of Syria.

Any move to have the multinational force replaced by a UN force would be greatly stimulated by the increasing political pressures being exerted in the United States, France, Italy and Britain by those who believe their national contingents should be withdrawn.

However, apart from the needs of political expediency, Western ministers believe there is some evidence of a greater degree of stability being achieved in Lebanon. They say President Gemayel has made progress towards achieving better relations with the other factions and that the departure of Mr Yasser Arafat and his subsequent meeting with President Mubarak may contribute to an easing of the position.

There is some hope that if the negotiations on buffer zones between the factions can be brought to a successful conclusion, this may pave the way for a period of greater stability in which it could be argued that the multinational force had done its job.

In his meeting with Mr Gromyko, Sir Geoffrey is likely to emphasize the need to achieve a gradual reduction in East-West tensions by improving the quality of the dialogue over a wide range of topics as possible. If the Soviet Union were to withdraw its objections to an extension of the UN role in Lebanon, this would be seen as an important step towards an improvement of relations on a wider front.

Vandals destroy rare shells

Vandals who broke into the underground Goldney House grotto in Clifton, Bristol, on Sunday, destroyed countless rare irreplaceable shells collected by sea captains from all over the world in the eighteenth century.

Mr Don Carlton, of Bristol University which runs the grotto, said: "We have lost one of the great treasures of the Nation. It was a priceless collection."

Violent games of Ulster's troubled children



It's common to see children making bombs with the building bricks . . .

you have to show them how to build with them'

built into a car and taken out for a knee-capping job. Much more exciting there." He had recently moved home to Mill Hughes, group centre in Northern Ireland, where he says: "stress and grow up normally."

The report quotes Mrs Margaret Morrow, who manages the society's playgroups in Belfast. She says: "We have to teach them how to play. It is common to see children making bombs from the building bricks . . . you have to show them how to build with them. The society also believes that the children find violence exciting. One girl aged 12 told an official: 'I went back to Andersonstown and saw a man

strong start to the society's centenary year.

An earlier claim by the society that at least one child a week is killed by its parents in England and Wales is raised in another special centenary publication.

"Courts in England and Wales have adjudicated that at least 57 children who died in 1982 were killed at the hands of their parents, guardians or other caretakers", the society says.

Dr Alan Gilmour, its director, adds: "We know of another five cases where a parent has been charged, but where, as far as we know, the case still has to reach a conclusion". Other child deaths from injuries by

parents could have been recorded mistakenly as natural causes.

The Children's Legal Centre, a charity concerned with laws affecting young people, gives a warning today that increased police powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill now at the committee stage in the Commons, could lead to "further deterioration" in relations with the police.

In a letter to Air Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, the centre urges that the Bill be amended to provide more safeguards for children and teenagers.

Tony Samstag

Letter from Bonn

Harking back to Adenauer's era

During Konrad Adenauer's lifetime, the trim, grey-slated villa, nestling beneath the spectacular Drachenfels peak and with breath-taking views down the Rhine valley to the Eifel mountains, was a very private place.

Few statesmen or politicians – apart from de Gaulle – were invited into the haven which Adenauer had built, partly with his own hands, in 1937, after being forced out of Cologne public life by the Nazis. It was the home where the old man was still living in 1949, when he began his 14 years as West Germany's first Chancellor. It was also the place where he died in 1967, at the age of 91, after a brief four years in retirement tending the thousands of his beloved roses.

But after his death one of

the most famous private houses in Germany – and possibly the only one in the modern world – has

determined the site of a capital – because a museum, a place

of pilgrimage for 100,000 visitors a year.

At the foot of the steep terraces, with their stone figurines, sculptures, hedges and, of course, narrow beds of roses, a centre commemorating his life and achievements has been opened. And today more than ever, the house in Rhöndorf, a couple of miles across the river from Bonn, has a special meaning because West Germany, as a Christian Democratic country, looks back with nostalgia to the Adenauer era.

People peer through the windows of the family dining-room; the study, with the cross of nails from the ruins of Coventry Cathedral; the terrace room, with an oil painting by Churchill; the summer-house where he wrote his memoirs, surrounded by photographs of post-war leaders with pride of place on the desk for Jim Foster Dulles, his close friend.

And so it is the house itself which draws the visitors.

People peer through the windows of the family dining-room; the study, with the cross of nails from the ruins of Coventry Cathedral; the terrace room, with an oil painting by Churchill; the summer-house where he wrote his memoirs, surrounded by photographs of post-war leaders with pride of place on the desk for Jim Foster Dulles, his close friend.

Everything has been left as

it was. The modest, bright

sitting room, with pots of

flowers in the windowsill, rich

carpet and simple beige sofa,

seems still to be inhabited.

But, apart from a house-keeper upstairs, the house is empty: Adenauer's seven sons and daughters have left it to the foundation that tends the pitch where he played Italian bowls, cuts the hedges, and sells the many booklets and biographies in the museum.

The family now gather there only on special occasions for the day, as they used to.

Almost every Christian Democratic politician today has a picture of Adenauer in his office and Chancellor Kohl sees himself as a political "grandson" of the old man.

There is, of course, no turning back to the Adenauer era, though Christian Democrats seem sometimes wistful for those times. But there is a constant look back to the man who dominated them.

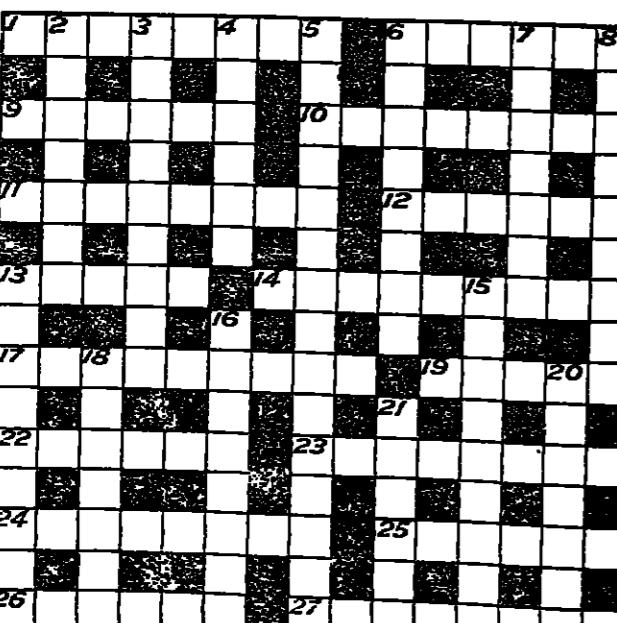
Michael Binyon

Today's events

New exhibitions
Wheler Road – photographs by Eric Caillard; photographs by David Wall, MacLennan Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5 closed Sun (both end Jan 21).

Music
Piano recital by Simon Shewring, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.10. Ulster Orchestra, Vienna concert, Guildhall, Londonderry, 8. Recital by the Hunt Trio, Technical College Portadown, 8.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,327



ACROSS
1 It's in the bag for a striker (4-1).
6 Guide loses his bearings as a speaker (6).
9 A small carrier at sea (6).
10 Edge near disaster as a deserter (8).
11 Bullet? Perhaps it's a means of projecting one (15).
12 Backward state gets member to improve (10).
13 That classical island language (5).
14 Play intended, we hear, to complete a bill (9).
17 Stable attendant whose temper may be uncertain (9).
19 Tuck away short-sleeved shirt inside cummerbund (5).
22 Socially awkward, like the French Left (6).
23 Does tenor tuba sound thus pleasing? (5).
24 Join links and perhaps get a round (3).
25 Fly in to Madeira via Tenerife (6).
26 Young Scot, poorly plaided when penniless (6).
27 Flat dogma about people (5).

DOWN
2 With which to give the starting signal informally? (7).
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Exhibitions in progress

The Thimble Needles: household needlework during the 19th and 20th centuries. E. M. Flint Gallery, Walsall Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun (ends Jan 21).

Harvey's History of Wine Collection: at the Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, Mon to Thur 10 to 12, Sun 2 to 5, closed Friends Jan 20.

The Scottish Crafts Collection: a touring exhibition from the Scottish Development Agency, MacLennan Art Gallery, Roselle Park, Ayr; Mon

New books – crime fiction

The Literary Editor's selection of crime novels published last year:
Berlin Games, by John Paton (Heinemann, £2.95)
Puff the Buff, by David Cope (Puffin, £7.95)
Gunner Kelly, by Anthony Price (Gollancz, £7.95)
Hindsight, by Peter Dickinson (The Bodley Head, £7.95)
Who Knock on the Door, by Patricia Highsmith (Heinemann, £7.95)
The Danger, by Dick Francis (Michael Joseph, £7.95)
The Dark Fantastic, by Stanley Elkin (Haus & Warburg, £8.95)
The Name of the Rose, by Umberto Eco (Penguin, £7.95)
Think Big, Think Dirty, by William Garrow (Heinemann, £7.95)

PH

Anniversaries

Births: King Camp Gillette, inventor of the safety razor, Ford du Lac, Wisconsin, 1855; Konstantin Stanislavsky, founder of the Moscow Art Theatre (New Style Jan 17), Moscow, 1863; Konrad Adenauer, first Chancellor of Germany, 1876-83; Colleen Moore, 1903; Humber Wolfe, poet and critic, Milan, 1886; he died this day in London, 1940. Deaths: Sir Ernest Shackleton, Antarctic explorer, South Georgia, 1922; Calvin Coolidge, 30th President of the USA 1923-29; Norberta Massuchins, 1933.

Roads

London and South-east: A4088: Eastbound traffic diverted in Forty Lane, Wembley, A35: Drainage repairs in Lyndhurst, adjacent Crown Hotel; avoid in peak hours. A245: Single alternate lane in Stockwell, London, between Mizen Lane and Blundell Road. Temporarily closed.

Midlands: A47: Roadworks at Elms Green, nr East Dereham, Norfolk. A41: Temporary signalisation Newport-Whitchurch road at Tern Hill, Shropshire. A34: Roadworks south of Shipton on Stour, at Tidmarsh, Warwickshire, delays.

Wales and West: A35: Single-lane traffic controlled by temporary signals on A38-Milton-Hornton road between Kilnwall and Loughor.

North: A575: Major severance at Egerton Street, Farmington, Greater Manchester, diversions. A1(M): Lane closures at Peartree Hall, Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Scotland: A726: Lane closures at junction 20 (M8). Renfrewshire delays: A9: south of Blair Atholl; single file; traffic lights A8; single lane in each direction at Haymarket Terminus - nr Coates Terminus. Edinburgh.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind SW strong or gale veering NW moderate; sea very rough becoming slight. St George's Channel: wind mainly NW strong decreasing to moderate; sea becoming slight, Irish Sea: NW fresh or strong, sea moderate or rough.

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Information supplied by AA.

TODAY

London, East Anglia, Central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy with rain during morning clearing from NW to a mainly dry and sunny afternoon; wind SW moderate to moderate or fresh; max temp 60 to 62C (43-46F).

SE England, Channel Islands: Cloudy with rain becoming clearer and drier later; SW veering NW moderate or fresh; max temp 70 to 72C (64-65F).

Wales: Rain for a while at first, then sunnier periods and isolated showers.

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